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TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

The Story About Metz.

BAZAINE'S SURRENDER TERMS.

The Negotiations Fail.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

Official Paris News.

FORTIFICATIONS COMPLETED.

Greatest Activity Displayed.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS.

Reports from Orleans.

LYONS READY FOR SIEGE.

French Armies Improving.

STENAY WAS RECAPTURED.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

THE FRENCH FLEET—A CANARD REPEATED—BISMARCK NOT RECALLED.

LONDON, October 21.—The French squadron was seen off Heligoland on Tuesday. A Hamburg dispatch of to-day reports that nothing has since been seen of them.

The Manchester *Examiner* has a report from Berlin, which needs confirmation, that Bazaine has offered to sell Metz for a Regency with Prince Imperial.

Count Bernstorff, Prussian Minister, has not been recalled from England.

ATTACK ON BOURGES.

LONDON, October 21.—A Prussian attack on Bourges is probable, as that city has a large arsenal and several foundries. It is believed a formal summons to surrender will precede the bombardment of Paris.

[Special to M. Y. Tribune.]

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SURRENDER OF METZ—BAZAINE'S TERMS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A special correspondent of the *Tribune* before Metz telegraphs to-day: Negotiations for the surrender of Metz failed, and the envoy returned to the beleaguered town. Gen. Bazaine proposed to surrender all his own army on the same terms as the surrender at Sedan, except that the regular garrison at Metz should continue to hold the fortress, thus releasing at least one-half of the investing army. Gen. Moltke refused these terms, because the reduced garrison could hold out longer. An entire surrender is expected early.

SIEGE OF STRASBURG RENEWED.

Bitsche was yesterday invested by 9,000 men with heavy guns from Strasburg. The siege will be pushed.

AMERICAN OFFICERS.

LONDON, October 21.—It is stated that Burnside has been ordered to London. Generals Sheridan and Forsythe have received orders from the Washington Government to repair to London at once.

The Cologne *Gazette* which published this statement, says that owing to the suggestions of these gentlemen, Minister Washburne has been so energetic that he has been forced to demand reparation for frequent arrests of Americans as spies.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

It is said that Bismarck has required the Foreign Ministers at Paris to communicate with their Governments only by open dispatches.

Victor Hugo has declined the request of the Government to stimulate the provinces.

Latest dates from Paris allege that breech loaders were being manufactured in the city.

The *Staats Anzeiger* advertises an issue of 6,250,000 thalers, on three and one half per cent. payable in six months.

Only two hundred and fifty citizens of Strasburg were killed at the bombardment of that city.

At Verdun, as at Paris, the besieged are squandering their ammunition by random firing.

Strasburg has again been opened to railway traffic. Trains now arrive and depart regularly.

The Papal Nuncio and the Columbian Minister are unable to leave Tours, owing to a refusal of the Prussians to permit any passage through the lines.

The Prussians have evacuated Meaux and Rheims.

The people are subscribing freely for the defense of the capital. The enthusiasm has not abated.

A violent storm passed over the seat of war around Paris last night.

The department of Somme has been declared in a state of siege, and energetic measures have been made at Amiens, the capital, for defense. A force of 25,000 Prussians, which was advancing on the city, has returned to Breteuil.

FROM FRANCE.

CONTRADICTORY NEWS.

TOURS, Oct. 21.—Contradictory rumors are flying about concerning the movements of the hostile armies on the Loire, but the general impression is that the Prussians are no longer coming this way, and that a large force of the enemy is marching on Normandy, where there are fewer troops to oppose them.

The French army of the Loire is camp is improving daily. The officers are extremely rigorous in enforcing discipline, and numbers of soldiers have been shot for disobedience of orders.

PRUSSIANS DISPOSSESSED AT CLOYD.

It is positively asserted here that the Prussians fired the Chateau of St. Cloyd to conceal their depredations. Citizens of St. Cloyd charge that all the valuables in the Palace had disappeared before the fire broke out.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Government here has appropriated 500,000 francs to repair the buildings of Chateau Dun, as a testimonial of their heroic defense.

MILITARY MEASURES.

It is stated that leading military engineers are to form a series of entrenched camps, in which new troops will be drilled and formed into corps d'armee. Even the National Guards will be obliged to pass a certain time in these camps.

Thiers has arrived here.

SOUNDARD—PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

HOURS, October 21.—Gen. Soudrabi and staff passed through here to-day on their way to Lille.

A body of the enemy crossed the Seine and marched in the direction of Nogent.

LYONS PREPARING FOR SIEGE.

LYONS, Oct. 21—Orders are issued to supply this city with provisions for 7,000 men for two months. Troops in rural districts are ready to march, and are waiting orders to proceed to Lyons.

NEWS FROM THE LOIRE.

TOURS, October 21.—Nothing official is published from the army of the Loire, or the march of the Prussians.

It is rumored that the French attacked Orleans, where the enemy are said to have left a small garrison well supplied with artillery.

KERATRY, recalled from Madrid, has arrived to-day. The newspapers say he is to have an important military command. KERATRY did some good service in Mexico against guerrillas.

A number of volunteers from the United States, arrived by Ville De Paris, received to-day arms and uniforms and will be employed as Franc Tireurs in the rear of the Prussians, cutting railways and burning forage.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM PARIS.

PARIS, October 21.—Official notice to the 16th shows that the reinforcements of the defenders of the capital is unchecked. The work on the fortifications on all sides of the city is completed. The French have retaken positions, and hold the bridge of Joinville and the Island of Genevilliers. The forts are armed with 2,140 guns, manned by 13,000 men. In the magazine there are three million kilogrammes of powder and each gun has a supply of five hundred balls. The manufacture of rifled cannon, mitrailleuses, chassepots, cartridges and other munitions continues with great activity and supplies of provisions are ample.

The authorities of Paris have suppressed female military organizations which were forming.

The inhabitants of Chateau Neuf, who went to ask the Prussian General for the delay of the payment of a large sum levied on the place, were assured the General had no knowledge of such requisition.

THE LAST FIGHT BEFORE PARIS.

ROCHOT, October 20. Dubois, delegate from Paris to Tours, who landed near this town in a balloon, gives further particulars of the fight near Paris. The Prussians, in force, on the evening of the 17th, attacked the redoubt of Hautes Bruyers and near Issy, and were repulsed with the redoubt forces. They renewed the attack at one the next morning, and after three hours' fighting were again repulsed.

Dubois says that in all the recent conflicts around Paris the French had the best of it. The activity of the citizens was prodigious. Paris was making twenty-five mitrailleuses per week, two million cartridges daily and cannon and munitions in proportion.

MARCHING ON ST. QUENTIN.

ST. QUENTIN, October 21.—A force of 5,000 men, under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, with twelve guns, is marching on this town.

ACTIVITY OF BESIEGED PARISIANS—RECAPTURE OF STENAY CONFIRMED.

VERSAILLES, October 20, via London.—All last night the Parisians kept up a steady fire on the Prussian outposts. The latter were well protected and suffered no losses.

On the 17th a German detachment occupied Mont Didier, capturing four officers and 170 Mobiles.

The Commandant of Stenay was obliged to retire from the town on the 11th by a sortie from Montmedy.

[N. Y. Herald Cable.]

ANOTHER CONTRADICTION.

TOURS, October 20, Evening.—It is contradicted by the French Government that Berriere's mission to the Prussian King related to the capitulation of Bazaine, and it is now stated that the object was to urge permission to remove the women and children and invalids from Metz for the sake of humanity, which request was refused.

EAGER FOR THE FRAY.

ROUEN, October 20.—Night. The Normans are eager for fight. Gen. Brasd is in command of the troops.

Other Cable Dispatches.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 21.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to the appointment of Mr. Morton, says: A thoroughly incompetent person is selected to represent the United States in England, and is instructed—first, to bully, and second, to threaten war. This incompetent person hesitates, probably preferring a domestic skirmish with the Democrats to a war with England.

The Catholic hierarchy of Great Britain have issued a protest against the action of the Italian Government in occupying Papal territory. They call upon all good Catholics to form prayer unions to protest against the treatment of the Pope, and to prepare documents upon the subject, which may be made the basis of an appeal to the British Parliament.

LONDON, October 21.—The Exploring steamer Artic, from Davis Straits, has arrived at Dundee.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has an article on Government Control of Telegraphs, in which it adduces facts and figures to show that the business of telegraphing has declined since the Postal Department assumed its management. It says the estimates in the budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are belied by the event. So far from realizing a profit of £120,000, predicted by Mr. Lowe, from the telegraph service, the Government will be fortunate if the receipts pay expenses.

An address was presented to President Roye, of Liberia, at Bridgehouse, London Bridge, yesterday, by a deputation headed by Mr. Cave, M. P. The Earl of Shaftsbury sent a letter to Mr. Roye, saying he had intended to be present and apologizing for his absence. A letter was received from Moran, Secretary of the United States Legation, also apologizing for his inability to be present.

ITALY.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

FLORENCE, Oct. 21.—Signor Sella, Minister of Finance, says the transfer of the capital to Rome is no longer doubtful, but it requires the sanction of Parliament.

ROME, October 20.—Minister Sella assured a delegation of citizens of Rome to-day that he would apprise the King of the desire of the Romans to receive him in their city. The harmonizing of the laws of the Roman States with those of the standing, required time, and he had every reason to hope the work would be completed without pre judice to the institutions of Rome. The 20th of October is fixed as the day of the entry of the King in to Rome.

ROME, October 21.—The Pope has formally suspended the session of the Ecumenical Council, on the ground that there has been a sacreligious invasion of the territory of the Church, which might prevent the freedom of action of the Pope and Fathers. The jubilee in honor of the Council, however, is not suspended.

SPAIN.

CUBA—THE KINGSHIP—SERRANO'S MISSION.

MADRID, October 21.—Topete's newspaper organ here advocates the granting of liberal reforms to Cuba immediately, and urges the Government to seek glory in that direction.

Prim, though visited by Castellar and others, makes no disclosures of his policy or intention. The reported candidature of the Duke of Aosta for the throne of Spain has been definitely accepted.

The object of Kerstry's visit to this city is variously stated. He has made no official announcement of his mission to the Government.

MARINE NEWS.

PETROLEUM SHIP STRANDED.

LONDON, October 21.—The ship Odessa, with a cargo of petroleum from New York, is stranded at the mouth of the Weser. Her crew have been saved.

The steamers Japan, Helvetia and Caledonia have arrived ons.

Steamship Pennsylvania, hence for New York, put back on account of heavy weather.

BREMEN, Oct. 21.—The German steamer Westphalia, of the Hamburg-American line, is still at Leith awaiting orders.

BELGIUM.

GEN. SHERIDAN AT BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, October 21.—Gen. Sheridan is here. The report that MacMahon has arrived here is untrue.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—*Evening.*—Consols, 92¾ Bonds quiet and steady: 5-20's '62, 89½; do. '65, 88¼; do. 67, 89¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18¾; Illinois, 96; Western, 92½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.—Cotton sales for the week 102,000 bales; exports, 19,000, speculators, 9,000; stock, 536,000 bales; American, 108,000; receipts, 54,000 bales; American, 25,000; sales to-day 12,000 bales; market quiet and steady. Uplands, 8½d, and Orleans, 8½. Breadstuffs firm at the latest three days' were 10,000 bags American, Lake California, Memphis 24. Oats new, 2s 9½d. Cheese, 67s.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Tallow, closed, 39½. Linseed oil, 30s.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 21 — Bonds steady, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.—The specie in the Bank of England decreased £238,000 sterling during the week.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21—*Evening*—Cotton afloat, 245,000 bales; American, 41,000. Manchester markets firmer.

Court Martial at West Point—The Cadet Difficulty.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, October 21.—A court martial assembled at West Point yesterday for the trial of Cadets Smith, Wilson and Davies. The members of the court martial are as follows: Brigadier General O. O. Howard, Lieut. Col. Thos. G. Pitcher, Lieut. Col. J. H. Beaver, Assistant Medical Purveyor Major Thos. J. Haines, Commissary of Subsistence Major Geo. L. Gillespie, Assistant Adjutant General A. C. Bainbridge of Fifth artillery, Capt. Michael T. Sheridan of seventh cavalry, and Major W. Winthrop, Judge Advocate of the court. Cadet Smith is the colored boy whose persecution at the Academy has excited so much comment; he and Cadet Wilson are arraigned upon charges preferred by Lieut. Col. Thomson, commandant of cadets, creating a disturbance in camp and coming to blows with a fellow cadet. Lieut. Col. Parsons has volunteered to act as counsel for both. The message from the first manifested an especial interest in Smith during the period of his academical probation. The court is expected to continue in session for a week or so.

OCEAN CALAMITY!

Steamer Cambria Lost Off the British Coast—A Total Wreck—One of the Sailors Picked Up—Meagre Particulars—List of the Passengers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LONDON, October 21.—The steamer Enterprise, from Garston to Londonderry, picked up a boat off Innishowen Head, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, containing a sailor and corpse of a girl. The sailor stated the steamer Cambria, of the Anchor Line, from New York struck at 10 o'clock tue night previous on Innistrahvill Island and became a total wreck. Four other boats, containing passengers, left the steamer, but have not yet been heard of. The sailor reports his own boat upset and all in it but himself drowned.

The agents of the Anchor Line, at Glasgow, have received full confirmation of the loss of their steamship Cambria, on Wednesday night. The sailor who was saved is now in Londonderry. His name is Gartland. He is a native of Armagh, Ireland. No tidings of the missing boats.

LIST OF THE CAMBRIA'S PASSENGERS.

NEW YORK, October 21.—The steamship Cambria took out 137 passengers, 42 cabin, 18 intermediate and 67 steerage. Among the passengers was Gen. Davies, of Chicago. The cargo consisted of wheat, flour, cotton, cheese, fish, oil, apples and barrel staves.

The following is a complete list of her passengers: Leonard Herman, Samuel Cronham, A. L. Holland, Jas. Hague and wife, Joseph Clark, Col. Hayden, wife and daughter, Gen. Davies, of Chicago, Jas. Purse, wife and two children, Geo. Wilton, Heinrich Zimmerman, Geo. Wildfang, Jas. Smith and wife, Geesenes Mayer, Robert Allen, wife and four children, Isabella Allen and infant, Robert McLeren, H. M. Ginty, Alexander Cummin, Hubert Coker, Felix Cassidy, Daniel McCallister, Robert Pleab, William Elfott, K. R. Neivenkamp, L. J. J. Neivenkamp, Mrs. A. Weir, Wm. Hill and child, H. Woltham, Harriet M'Creely, Mary Adams, Agaes Bar, D. D. Grewy and wife, Joseph Baird, Matthew Mowet, Robt. Patton, L. Gilmore, Mrs. Easdal, Mrs. Young, Eliza Calapin, Ann O'Neil, All Lemon, John Martin and son, Joseph Montgomery, Wm. Mills, P. Doherty, Miss Doherty, James Croson, Wericle Colben, Hugh Lockhart, Thos. Hasen, George Brutehea, Jesse Greenie, Miss Ann Steers, Miss E. H. Peasy, William Hinham, Jr., wife and two children (of Pittsburgh), Mrs. McNae and two children, George T. Emery and wife, Agnes Notman, Mrs. Peoples, John Hobson and wife, Mrs. Hapell and child, Michael Finnerity, Mrs. George Hill, John McGarbian, Michael Tiffany, Charles Peterson, Archibald Baird, Carl A. Falback, Con O'Connor, Jorgen Gullipsen, Hans Hansen, Aug Jansen, John Fleming, Catherine McLaughlin, James Roch, Mrs. J. Rustrom, Mrs. Remiston, Albert Hubson, Ulrich Hubson, Mrs. McCandridge, John Lynch, Bridget Thornton, Mary Gwinn, Margaret Birie, Arthur McCoy, Annie Ewart, Gregory Shell, wife and child, John Given, Thomas Potts, Andrew Riddle, Mary A. Dennison, John Marshall, William Bencka, John Clark, Agnes Boyd, N. Dunton, August Johnson, James Klogon, James Miller, Archibald McIntire, H. Hube.

UNITARIANISM.

The National Conference at New York.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, October 21.—The National Unitarian Conference continued in session to-day. Debate was resumed upon the ninth article of the constitution.

Rev. Hepworth advocated the following substitute:

"Reaffirming our allegiance to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and believing that the unity of spirit and widest parochial cooperation, we invite to our fellowship all who wish to be fellow workers."

After a long discussion the substitute was adopted by the following vote Affirmative, 96; negative, 72. The amendment was received with considerable applause.

Rev. Fisher, of Cincinnati, rose to his feet, and extending his hand to the President Bellamer, announced that the article adopted was worse than a syllabus from Rome.

Rev. Fisher presented a series of twelves articles, containing the doctrine of faith, and moved its reference to a committee of nine. The following committee was appointed thereon: Rev. John Freeman Clark, Rev. Robert Collyer, Rev. Thomas Starr King, Hepworth, S. H. Colthorpe, Fredrick Frothingham, and Messrs. Geo. W. Curtiss, H. P. Kidder, Wm. Channing Gannett and Caleb Stetson.

President Hosmer, of Antioch College, reported that Institution now larger and more prosperous than ever before. Its endowment fund of $162,000. The income from students last year was $7,200, and the regular Sunday collections $1,000 in addition.

Rev. S. N. Tolt, Grand Agent of Humboldt College, Spring Vale, Humboldt County, Iowa, made a short concerning the educational Institution. This College was conceived only a year ago, and is now in a fair way of prosperity.

Mr. Hale read a resolution to the effect that this college is one that has the interest of every true Unitarian, and that therefore the nomination give it their hearty support and will do all in their power to further its welfare. The resolution was adopted.

Committees on mutual intercourse with other denominations and on public education were appointed. The committee on Sunday Observance preaching and the proposed National Unitarian church at Washington being left with the National Council.

Among the more important other votes and resolutions were the following:

Recommending that $100,000 be raised for general purposes and $50,000 for assisting the second Sunday in November for that purpose.

Recommending that $10,000 be raised for the endowment of the Meadville (Pa.) Theological seminary in Chicago, and that applicants for admission to the Unitarian University should be examined as to their religious qualifications by proper committees of local conferences. No dogmatic test, however, is to be applied.

The proposition that the National Council should prepare a uniform and authorized diploma for ministers, without which they should not be allowed to perform the functions of the office, and that one term of gratuitous instruction in theological seminaries be given to applicants for the ministry from other denominations, was defeated by a large majority.

The three officers, the Recording, Corresponding and Statistical Secretary, were consolidated, and hereafter the National Council will appoint one General Secretary, who is to devote all his time to the duties of the office.

The Conference received and confirmed the meeting at Saratoga. Satisfactory arrangements could be made.

The conference sent a message of congratulation to the Unitarians of England. Adjourned.

THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation by the President of the United States.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, October 21, 1870.

By the President of the United States, a proclamation:

Whereas, It behooves a people, sensible of their dependence on the Almighty, publicly and collectively to acknowledge their gratitude for his favors and mercies, and humbly to beseech the their continuance; and

Whereas, The people of the United States, during the year now about to end, have special cause to be thankful for general prosperity, abundant harvest, exemption from pestilence, foreign war and civil dissension.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, concurring in any slaught that it was an orphan asylum that the chief magistrates of the States, do hereby recommend to all citizens to meet in their respective places of worship, on *Thursday, the 24th day of November next*, there to give thanks for the bounty of God during the year about to close, and to supplicate for its continuance.

Hereby in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord 1870, and 95th of the Independence of the United States the 95th.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

St. Anthony Saw Mills Burned—Loss $150,000.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, October 21.—All the saw mills on the Saint Anthony side of the Mississippi near Minneapolis, were burned last evening, the fire commencing at six o'clock. The fire originated from the explosion of a fluid lamp. The mills were capable of sawing one hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber per day. The loss is $150,000, with no insurance. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment.

MINNEAPOLIS, October 21.—A fire broke out in an oil room in one of the mills of the St. Anthony Mill Company, in St. Anthony, at 6:30 last evening. The fire spreading rapidly soon set fire to four of the mills, including the planing machine and lath mills, and all were destroyed. Loss $150,000; no insurance. The fire was caused by the explosion of a hold lamp. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Thousands Dying of Small Pox.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TORONTO, October 21.—Advices from Fort Garry (Winnepeg) to the 8th state that the small pox was committing fearful ravages in the west, that the Indians are dying by thousands and the plains are covered with putrefied corpses, and that the stench is dreadful. The Government proposes to send medical men there. All quiet at Fort Garry.

Major Henry Ashbury, of the United States Army, died at 4 this hour on Wednesday night, at Jacksonville, Illinois, after five hours' illness. His disease was paralysis of the brain. His parents reside at Quincy.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1870.

SENATOR MORTON.

From a letter received to-day it is uncertain when Senator Morton will visit Washington. His intimate friends say he will decline the mission to England, if he has not already done so.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The Department of Agriculture has prepared a digest of the reports upon the condition of the crops for October, from which the following is an extract:

The Wheat crop of 1870, in a majority of the States, and especially in those in which this cereal is prominent, is manifestly less in quantity than the crop of 1869, which was a very large one, notwithstanding the assertion of some croakers to the contrary. The reduction is due, first, to loss of plants by an unpropitious season for germination and early growth of winter variety, followed by an open and somewhat variable winter; and, second, to drought, which prevailed with great severity in the Northern and Eastern States. This reduction, as averaged from our local returns, appears to be about fourteen per cent. The average quality of the crop is better than that of 1869. The Pacific coast reports are variable; some counties in California make the quality superior, while others report injury from rust and inferiority from maturity of grain blighted by drought. The early sown fall and spring grain of Oregon is good, while that late sown was injured by the excessive heat of summer. Among the varieties which have succeeded best, Tappahannock is prominently named. It is favorably mentioned throughout the South and West and has done well among the mountains of Utah.

The Corn crop of 1870, unlike that of the two years preceding, is a full one, and the best of the past ten years. The States of the great corn region, including those bordering on the Great Lakes and upon the Ohio and Mississippi rivers have, without exception, made either a full or large crop. An intelligent estimate is a total product of 250,000,000 bushels.

In Illinois Rye gives a somewhat smaller yield than in 1869.

Oats are not generally so productive as last year, except in the South.

In Michigan and New Jersey the aggregate product of Barley appears less than in 1869.

The only States yielding full crops of Buckwheat are Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. The aggregates are less than usual.

Reports about Beans and Peas indicate an average production in quantity with some local variations.

The Pea crop, which is one of the greatest importance to the South, has occupied a larger acreage than formerly in North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, but has been somewhat neglected in other portions of the country.

Potatoes exhibit a considerable reduction in yield. The sweet potatoe crop is comparatively a large one.

The acreage of Sorghum is not very large. The crop is in superior condition and promises a yield of syrup of fine quality.

The increase in breadth in Cotton was estimated in July at twelve per cent. Combining the elements of acreage planted, and its condition on the 1st of October, and the uncertain and other circumstances being equal, would lead to a comparison with last year, as follows: North Carolina, 9; South Carolina, 9; Georgia, 5; Florida, 9; Alabama, 8; Mississippi, 10; Louisiana, 15; Texas, 30; Arkansas, 15; Tennessee, 10. Would give a crop exceeding 3,500,000 bales. But the indications of the season thus far since October 1st, and the probabilities of a favorable interval for maturing and picking the top crop, do not prognosticate a return of a remarkably favorable experience of the season. The present crop is very vigorous in early growth, running to weed rather than ball. These, burned with drought in August, and subsequently flooded with rain in September, have endured vicissitudes unfavorable to continued fruitfulness, as a general shedding of forms and occasional rotting of the bolls will show. The caterpillar and army worm have been at work in places, and rust is more or less prevalent in the Cotton States. The cool weather of the later bolls is unusually well advanced in most places, and the last picking promises to be light. These indications, however, do not point to an increase of one-third of a million bales, render it very probable the present crop will be no larger than the last. And if the remainder of the season should be very unpropitious, a reduction of one-fifth of November, the early part of the coming month or two will determine whether the present crop shall be limited to three millions or rise to three and one-half millions, as expected in the season. The present area in cultivation has reduced to a price to fifteen cents per pound, or to the point of profitable cultivation, and correspondents are already reporting the ruin of planters who grow cotton exclusively, and buy all agricultural supplies.

A large increase in the product of Cane Sugar is regarded as certain.

Tobacco is a comparatively large surplus of old wheat in Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, and to much as usual in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and the Middle States. There is no evidence of any large surplus to add materially to the supplies of the year.

Hay and forage crops are large, and somewhat in excess of former years, with great local variations.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRATULATIONS.

The National Democratic Congressional Resident Committee, in a circular just issued, tender their congratulations to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio for their great success, and appeal to the Democrats and Conservatives of other States, to the end that a number were elected sufficient to make them about to be held to make further and more determined efforts.

REPUBLICAN ENCOURAGEMENT.

The Republican Congressional Committee are receiving encouraging accounts from States in which elections are to be held. They have had a short conference with the Congressional Institution. This College was conceived only a year ago, and is now in a fair way of prosperity.

Mr. Hale read a resolution to the effect that this college is one that has the interest of every true Unitarian, and that therefore the nomination give it their hearty support and will do all in their power to further its welfare. The resolution was adopted.

Committees on mutual intercourse with other denominations and on public education were appointed, the committee on Sunday Observance preaching and the proposed National Unitarian church at Washington being left with the National Council.

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The Conference received and confirmed the meeting at Saratoga. Satisfactory arrangements could be made.

The conference sent a message of congratulation to the Unitarians of England. Adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The annual fall races of the Yale navy occur to-day.

—The number of youth in Columbus between the ages of five and twenty-one years is 9,512.

—The Democrats of the Nashville (Tenn.) District have nominated E. J. Golladay for Congress.

—The Gilman Carriage Works, in Winsted, Conn., were burned yesterday. Loss $30,000; insured for $5,000.

—Joseph Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, has withdrawn from the contest for the Republican Congressional nomination.

—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in convention at Nashville, were banqueted last night by the Express Companies.

—Ambrose Burnam, an old and well known citizen, and for many years health officer, died at Chicago yesterday morning, after only about an hour's illness.

—Charles Appell, who killed his brother George S. Appell, in North Brandford, Mass., last April, was yesterday convicted of manslaughter in the second degree.

—The Association of the Congregational Churches, now in session at St. Louis, held a jubilee last evening, the occasion being the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

—It is authoritatively stated by leading members of the Crispin Association of Massachusetts, that they intend to petition the next Legislature for aid in starting co-operative manufactories, on the principle that the State has followed heretofore in regard to railroads.

—At Galveston, Texas, Lena Schwarzbach, a German servant girl in employ of Mrs. Flake, was shot dead to-day by a negro man named Henry Butcher, who also afterwards attempted to shoot a daughter of Mr. Flake. The evidence before the Coroner's jury showed no provocation.

—The story about an arrragement or secret understanding between the French Government and the United States, in the future sale of the West Indies to the United States is provided for, is all "bosh." There is no foundation in such understanding or any talk about it, nor any prospects of such a thing.

—The Steamship Union, of the Bremen Line, will leave New York to-day, unless the orders for her departure are countermanded. She will carry very few passengers, but will have a full cargo, principally of tobacco, and some cotton. The Rhine and Deutschland are now on their way over, and are fully laden with valuable cargos.

—In the Ohio Baptist Convention yesterday the report of missionary labors in Ohio for last year was made. 3,528 sermons and addresses were delivered, 1,338 prayer meeting attended; persons added to mission churches, 976; mission Sunday schools, 42; children and teachers in same, 3,524. A communication was received from the Ohio Christian Missionary society, which looked to the union of the two societies, and was received with great favor by the Convention.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, October 21, 1870.

REGISTRATION TROUBLES.

United States Commissioner Osborne has decided that the Federal officers appointed to enforce the election laws have no power conferred on them by law to make arrests. The decision was rendered in the case of Jas. McCarthy and others, charged with resisting a deputy marshal on Monday last at 82 Greenwich street, when he ordered the arrest of one Daniel Leary, for causing his name to be registered. Leary showed his certificate of naturalization to the deputy marshal, and when the latter caused his arrest a disturbance ensued. All the defendants were discharged.

LECTURE BY "TOM BROWN."

Thomas Hughes, M. P., delivered a lecture to-night before the Mercantile Library Association on the great labor movement in England. He alluded to the extraordinary kindness with which he had been treated in this country, and then proceeded to discuss his subject at length, with much earnestness and evident interest to the auditors, and concluded as follows:

"I can only hope you may never have reason to feel that the object of your kindness has become unworthy of it. The memory of your homes and your family life will strengthen me in any work in my own country which I may find to do in the future. Believe me, I shall not forget them. Farewell, and may God prosper the goings out and the comings in of the Great Republic."

Mr. Hughes sails to-morrow for Europe.

THE STATE CANALS.

A meeting of merchants and others interested in the proper management of the State canals was held this afternoon at the Produce Exchange. Resolutions endorsing the canal funding act, and urging its ratification by the people at the coming election, were advocated by Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Peter Cooper, Erastus Brooks and Mr. Moulton, and unanimously adopted.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ANNIVERSARY.

The Anniversary of the inauguration of the Women's Suffrage Movement was celebrated to-day at Apollo Hall. There was a fair attendance. Among those present were Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Ernestine L. Rose, C. J. F. Jacobs, Theo. Tilton and others. Mrs. P. W. Davis occupied the chair.

FAST TROTTING.

The trot at Prospect Park to-day for $2,000, between George Wilkes and Goldsmith Maid, was won by the latter in three straight heats, making the fastest time to wagon recorded. Time: 2:24¼, 2:25¾ and 2:25¾.

POLITICAL.

The Kings County Democratic Convention made nominations to-day. Congress, Second District, Thomas Kinzella; Congress, Third District, Henry W. Slocum.

A MISSING CREW.

The crew of the missing steamer Mariposa, which left New Orleans Oct. 5th, consisted of Capt. Willetts and thirty-five men, and the total value of the cargo was $37,000.

DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The pork packing establishment of F. A. Morris & Co., Mott street, was badly damaged by fire this morning.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The young Democracy have nominated Ina Fox for Congress in the Fourth District and John Morrissey in the Fifth.

The Ohio Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, October 21.—Official returns from eighty-five counties in Ohio, and reported figures from the remaining three counties, give Sherwood, Republican, for Secretary of State, 221,709 votes; Heisley, Democrat, 204,978; and O'Dell, prohibition, 28,444 votes. Sherwood's majority over Heisley, 16,731 over both, 15,886. The Republican loss in Ashtabula county is 1,412. The total vote in the State is only 429,-531, a falling off of 35,750 on last year.

Campbell (Rep.) has 50 majority over Schenck for Congress in the Third District.

Lamison (Dem.) has 3,000 majority in the Fifth District.

Foster (Rep.) has 776 majority in the Ninth District.

Bingham (Rep.) has 474 majority in the Sixteenth District.

Ambler (Rep.) has 2,177 majority in the Seventeenth District.

States Immigration Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, October 21.—The Governors of Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Michigan have united in calling a Convention at Indianapolis on the 24th of November, for the purpose of considering all questions pertaining to immigration and the reforms necessary at ports of debarkation, and points of distribution. Congress grants proper protection while in transit, and to propose such legislation by Congress as will best promote such ends.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, October 21.—Cattle market for the week closed to-day with a decline of 25@50c from last week's prices. Receipts, 1,500 head; cline; the sales were only 25 head: 32 Indiana steers, averaging 1,400 pounds, sold at $5.75 per 100 lbs; 34 head Illinois, averaging 1,400 pounds, sold at $5.50; 34 head Illinois, averaging 1,185 pounds, sold at $5.75 per 100 lbs. Sheep, averaging 200 head, all of which were sold at $5.50 per 100 lbs. Hogs—Receipts for the week were 8,500 head against 7,500 head last week. Sheep closed dull and a shade lower, and the same is true of hogs. Nearly all the sales to some extent were at yesterday's quotations, but the supply was more liberal than for the week generally. Yorkers and Jedgrits, but the fall trade has not yet opened; sales 250 head Ohio at $8.00@8.50.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—Beef active and 50c lower, the range being $5.00@5.50. The demand for sheep and lambs good, at 4½@5½c for sheep, and 5½@6c for lambs. Sugar declined receipts. The demand for hogs rather more active; Michigan, 8½@8½c; New York, 8 @8¾c; Illinois, 8½@8¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—Flour firm; XXX at $6.00@6.50; other grades unchanged. Lard dull at 15½@16c. Whisky quiet. Sugar: 1,000 hhds new received and sold; prime, 12½c. Molasses, prime, 82½c; others unchanged. Cotton firmer; sales to-day, 1,500 bales; middling 15¼c; sales for the week, 21,850 bales; receipts to-day, 6,286 bales; exports to Liverpool, 12,-650 bales; to Boston, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 4,241 bales; stock on hand, 56,132 bales.

Detroit.

DETROIT, October 21.—Flour firm and in good demand. Wheat firmer; No. 1 white, 1.23 asked and advanced; extra $1.25. No 2 $1.24, regular $1.13, amber 1.17. Oats is in good demand at full prices; State 46c.

PERSONAL.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE has given up his house in Washington.

THE Flynt-Coolidge dress making case is still in the Boston courts.

IT is said that the tract secities find John Chinamen quite tractable.

GEN. BAINBAKE, wherever he may be, is playing havoc with the country dress.

THOS. HUGHES played a game of foot-ball with the students of Cornell University the other day.

HON. THOS. H. DUDLEY, United States Consul at Liverpool, is on a brief visit to his home in Columbia.

GEN. HASPING was the author of the proverb that New York is "governed not by a party but a cosphirer."

It is said that Mr. Thomas Hughes, (Tom Brown) has written to a friend at the national capital, requesting him to procure a residence in Washington for the winter, as he intends to make himself acquainted with the substrata and under-currents of Congressional life by observation.

A PRIVATE letter from the Hon. A. H. Stephens represents him in very deplorable health, feeble, and unable to leave his room. His existence for the last twenty years with his frail physique, and after the terrible injuries inflicted upon him by the bowie-knife of a would-be-assassin, is a standing miracle

MULTIPLY THE EARTH.

Faithful to the Command.

A man passed through Nevada City, Mo., a few days recently, who had gone there to settle, and, from the number of children that were around the wagons, some of the citizens thought that it was an orphan asylum that was moving, and commenced talking with the old gentleman. The old man said he was sixty-four years of age, and that he had with him ninety-four children, grand-children and great grand-children. In fact, there was enough children to start two respectable village schools.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113.

SENATOR CAMERON, the telegraph informs us, was stricken with paralysis at Baltimore, yesterday, but his condition was such as to permit his conveyance home in a special car.

IF THE Democratic journals do not, by their advice to resist the Federal authorities in the coming election, create a riot in New York city, it is not their fault. They have been presenting this view for the last month in every possible form, and we have no doubt by the time the election comes around, they will have imparted all the instructions necessary to reach that end.

THE COURT MARTIAL for the trial of cadets Smith, Wilson and Davies assembled at West Point on Thursday. It will be remembered that cadet Smith is the colored boy, whose admission to West Point caused so much comment. His name has been before our readers numberless times connected with statements that he had been abused and ill-treated. The Court Martial, however, are sitting in judgment on him, to investigate charges preferred by Lieut. Col. Upton, commandant, for creating disturbances in camp and coming to blows with a fellow cadet.

WAR is an inevitable monster, and has in his train evils that really inflict more woe and suffering than bullets alone ever cause. It is stated that in the Department of the Ardennes alone, two hundred thousand persons are actually in a starving condition for want of bread. In Sedan no less than eight thousand workmen are out of employment, and out of food for themselves and families. Winter is rapidly coming on and the excessive cold of that hilly country will be terrible to those half famished men and women. A plan has been proposed of establishing depots on Belgian territory from which the Mayors of the different towns can draw supplies. This, it is hoped will allay to some extent the frightful amount of suffering in those departments.

OUR WAR NEWS is exceedingly meagre. There seems to be a lull in army operations, or at least in those calculated to interest our readers. In brief, our telegrams announce that two hundred and fifty citizens of Strasburg were killed by the bombardment of that city, and that it is again open to railway traffic. The Prussians have evacuated Meung and Beaugency. Generals Burnside, Sheridan and Forsythe, it is asserted, have received orders to repair to London at once. The present feeling evidently seems to be that peace is rapidly approaching. Whether there is any substantial reasons for this rumor, or whether it is as usual but an idle creation, it is not possible to tell from any positive information we have, but as we declared in a late issue, we think there is more ground for the hope now, than there has ever been before, during this war.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in a recent address in Massachusetts, on political issues, declared he was the representative of two parties. He arraigned the Democracy on the one hand for having done nothing and doing nothing, and censured the Republican party for resting easily on the honors it hadwon. The Republican party of to-day is, unquestionably, not the Republican party of 1863-'64. That it should be so, would be to require it to place five hundred thousand men in the field, to crush down rebellion and to preserve the unity of the Government. Slavery would again be a recognized local feature of the Union, and the negro be a mere chattel. These things having, however, passed away, the party which had recognized the preservation of the one and the destruction of the other as cardinal principles, in its organization, was necessarily compelled to abandon further contests on those points.

But while this is true, and while the Republican party partly finished its work, it has yet much to accomplish. What has been done, although of the past, is so intimately connected with the present and the future, that though the rebellion has been crushed and slavery extirpated, though the Southern army has been withdrawn from the field, and the noise of the conflict passed away, yet to stop in our work now, would be to endanger those principles for the vindication of which we today vaunt heaven. It must not be forgotten, too, that those principles were only attained after a terrible struggle. Out of that struggle came not only victory, but defeat. With the extinction of slavery and the preservation of the unity of government there were engendered bitter heart burnings and deep seated passions. The change was one that arose from the power of arms, rather than the force of ideas. It was a submission to strength, and not a yielding to the march of intellect.

Before the Republican party can safely rest, it must throw around the principles it has established, such securities as will protect them in the future. To stop short of this would be virtually a confession that these principles were not steps forward to an advanced culture, but were backward and behind the civilization of the present day. All that would be proven would be, that the North was stronger than the South at the time of the Rebellion. This, while it does not destroy the fact that the Republican organization has preserved the unity of the Government and extirpated slavery, does no more than open the door for future contests, to determine the strength of the North and South. The principles we have established by force of arms but they must be permanently fixed, by moulding a change of sentiment in those opposed to this advance, until they receive and accept these principles as healthy and sound ideas of their own. This is the work of the Republican party at the present time and for the future. With this accomplished it can indeed rest on its honors, but until then it has not finished its great work.

All governments found their stability on public opinion, and are compelled in cases of great and solemn import, to accept and submit to the popular vote. It is the basis of all good governments. What we have therefore done is but the initial step. The people must be brought into harmony with the principles established, and must accept the basis of these principles as a fundamental law. At the outset the government resorted to military force. This was simply carrying out the victory of strength over weakness, and while necessary to secure immediate good results, it was also a measure that could not be resorted to unless in extreme cases, and one that could not be continued one moment after its actual necessity ceased to exist. Over the question of reconstruction we again used compulsory measures to maintain what we had gained, and this measure too arose under the exigencies of the occasion, and was accepted for the privileges it gave to those who submitted to its dictates, and not from any change of sentiment or of conviction. The Republican organization had created history with unparalelled rapidity. The strides it had taken up to the close of the war, in advancing beyond the times in which it existed, were wonderful. There is no question that the excitements of the hour gave to it a fictitious strength. When the war closed, and the terrible anxieties of mind had been relieved, over the question of the stability of a Republican government, our people were scarcely less exacting, in the requirement that history should be made as fast as during the war. But it was simply impossible. A new feature had been introduced. It was no longer a question of the bayonet but statesmanship, and disappointment and even censure followed on what were deemed unnecessary delays of Congress. This is what was meant by resting easily on the honors we had won.

But we think the charge is unkind, and certainly not just. It must not be forgotten that this Government could not be carried on with a regard only for the reconstruction of the Southern States. The war involved the nation in a debt, which created an oppressive burden to the people by taxation. The North made demands as well as the South. The Republican party knowing that the permanent establishment of the principles they had vindicated could only be preserved by the maintenance of its organization, was called upon to regard the demands of the people north as well as south. Nor was the organization left untrammelled in its efforts to secure a lasting peace on the basis of unity. There were foes in the North who followed on the flanks of the party and struck it blows of malice and revenge. If any one thing more than another tended to throw obstacles across the pathway of reconstruction, it was these blind and cowardly attacks, made without regard to circumstances, and with a view to destroy the life of the Republican organization. Fighting thus on every hand, what wonder that trammelled statesmanship moved more slowly to attain permanent security for the principles an almost united North by force of arms had established. We think the Republican party has never rested in this conflict, and feel that it has, before it may accomplish its entire destiny, a great work to perform. Nothing more nor less than moulding the change of sentiment in the South. This may not be done by either hasty or sudden measures. It will require time and the exercise of great care and judgment. It can only be accomplished by an organization which espouses Republican principles. None other can enter into hearty accord with the movement, and we feel confident that no thinking man looking over the history of the Republican party in the past, will venture to assert, that, in its future efforts to protect those principles for all time to come, its way will be easy or burden light.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

It is seldom that our Northern latitudes are visited by such an earthquake shock as that of yesterday morning, which, though not unprecedented, is quite unusual. It ought to be more generally known than it is, however, that earthquakes come and pass unnoticed, even as far North as New England, with something like yearly frequency, and that records examined for over a century past show that the phenomenon is no novelty.

Some year or two since a German physicist acquired sudden popular reputation by the prediction of coming earthquake shocks within a certain limited zone in the tropics, and within a specified time.

We do not remember the exactness of the prophecy, but it was fulfilled with a degree of success which may have been due in part to chance, but which was sufficient to excite general attention. Falb, we believe, founded his prediction on some hypothesis of a tidal wave in the earth's supposed fluid interior, depending, like the ordinary tide wave, on lunar and solar action.

The recent severe South American earthquakes are said to have been predicted by deduction from this theory, but we have no data to enable us to decide how much of the credit was indeed due to the theory and how much to good fortune. Unless we admit a certain degree of consideration for the deductions of Falb, scientific men can hardly be said to possess any power of predicting earth quakes, and but very limited knowledge as to their cause.

A recognized authority on this point is Mr. Mallet, who has systematized a method of determining the direction, and even origin of earthquake shocks, which has given us much valuable information. We do not yet know a great deal about the subject, but we may be said to be in a fair way to learn more. As every one can furnish some observation of the elementary kind needed, who has felt the shock, it only needs that there should be a wider popular knowledge of the method, to enable us to collect and preserve many valuable data.

Whenever an earthquake has taken place, it will be observed that the shock has come to different places in a *different direction*. Thus at one town it is noted that crockery has been thrown down from shelves running east and west, and left untouched on others; while at a more western place in an adjoining county the north and south walls have vibrated most. Here the inference is, that the shock came from a point north or south of the former, and east or west of the latter, and as the two lines can have but one point of intersection, the point whence the shock came is already approximately indicated.

There was probably no house which felt the shock in the wide area of Thursday's earthquake, in which some domestic observation of interest was not possible. That milk pans whose contents were half spilled by the earthquake, which side of the pail did the milk spill over on? How high up the side of the cup of molasses in the kitchen did that sluggish fluid leave its mark when the earth rocked it, and how did the chandelier swing in the drawing room?

Here are things which anybody may have noted, yet insignificant trifles as they seem, such indications enabled Mr. Mallet to give the most cautiously precise information as to the locality of the disturbance which shook all Southern Italy in 1857 and destroyed hundreds of lives and scores of villages. Carefully collecting such data as the above, (for none better were to be ordinarily had,) over an area of hundreds of miles, he proves in his work on the earthquake that the shock originated in a cavity about six miles below the earth's surface, the cavity itself being about three miles wide and nine long, with one end more depressed than the other. From this cavity the shock ran in every direction, originating, literal wave in the earth's crust, which rolled on at the rate of ten or twelve miles a minute, carrying total or partial destruction to every building within a radius of nearly thirty miles and less fatal effects over a much larger area.

The reader who may be incredulous as to the fact of such knowledge being attainable should consult the original work, the perusal of which will remove any doubts; as nothing can be more explicit or satisfactory than the explanation there given.

The Seismometer, an instrument for registering the direction and measuring force of earthquakes has since been invented, and shows the unexpected fact that in our own latitude, small shocks which pass without popular notice, are of continual occurrence.

There is nothing which need excite serious alarm to be expected in this part of the United States, and should we happen to be visited with a shock, in this vicinity we hope our few remarks may help to make it an occasion of more interest than aprehension.

A NEW BOROUGH.

It will be seen by a notice in our local column that a populous district contermimous to Birmingham and East Birmingham has been organized into a borough under the corporate name of St. Clair. From the high character of the citizens selected for Burgess, Town Councilmen, Clerk, Solicitor, and High Constable, it is safe to promise that the municipal affairs of the Borough of St. Clair will be so managed as to promote its prosperity and growth.

THE CENSUS.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following are the official figures for all the counties in the Western District of Pennsylvania:

	1870.	1860.
Allegheny	262,482	178,831
Armstrong	43,385	35,797
Beaver	36,132	29,140
Butler	38,483	35,594
Blair	38,051	27,829
Bradford,*	51,109	48,734
Bedford	28,636	26,736
Cameron	4273	new county†
Clearfield	25,779	18,759
Cambria	36,572	29,155
Clinton	23,213	17,723
Columbia	28,765	25,063
Crawford	63,827	48,755
Centre	34,894	27,000
Clarion	26,542	24,988
Elk	8,315	5,915
Erie	65,977	49,432
Fulton	9,361	9,131
Forest	4,183	898
Fayette	43,284	39,909
Greene	25,893	24,343
Huntingdon	31,252	28,100
Indiana	36,123	33,987
Jefferson	21,491	18,273
Juniata	17,491	16,986
Lawrence	27,398	22,999
Luzerne	160,971	90,244
Lycoming	47,638	37,399
McKean	8,836	8,859
Mercer	49,991	36,856
Mifflin	17,509	16,340
Monroe	15,334	13,053
Northumberland	41,440	38,922
Potter	11,418	11,470
Snyder	15,696	15,041
Somerset	28,235	26,778
Sullivan	6,191	5,637
Susquehanna	37,530	36,267
Tioga	35,102	31,044
Union	15,568	14,045
Venango	46,382	25,043
Warren	23,897	19,190
Washington	48,481	48,805
Westmoreland	58,699	53,736
Wyoming	14,585	12,540
	1,713,957	1,233,039
	1,233,039	
Increase	480,918	

*Barclay township not yet in.
†New county formed out of Potter and McKean

CENSUS OF 1870—ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

PITTSBURGH.

1870.		1860.	
1st ward	4,836	1st	4,206
2d	3,081	2d	3,585
3d	2,852	3d	9,187
5th	4,902		
4th	4,332	4th	3,772
6th	7,848	8th	4,758
7th	4,782	6th	7,534
9th	5,646		
10th	4,934	5th	8,132
11th	3,196		
12th	4,862	7th	3,120
13th	6,697	9th	4,323
14th	3,339		
15th	4,703	Pitt tp	3,084
16th	3,090		
17th	3,290		
18th	5,161	Lawrenc'lle	3,262
	822		
21st	2,502	Collins	2,027
19th	2,448		
20th	2,273		
22d	986	Peebles	2,770
23d	1,396		

ALLEGHENY.

1st	4,731	1st	5,387
2d	9,010	2d	5,566
3d	12,508	3d	8,663
4th	10,302	4th	9,086
5th	4,459	Manchester	2,707
6th	4,693		
7th	5,300	Reserve	3,600
Reserve	1,600		
8th	2,182	Duquesne	1,720
Baldwin	3,103	Baldwin	2,740
Ormsby	2,225		
Birmingham	8,903	Birmingham	6,046
E. Birmig'm	9,489	E. Birm'm	3,421
Chartiers	2,269	Chartiers	3,075
Union	1,985		
Crescent	364	Crescent	324
East Deer	1,290	East Deer	1,134
Elizabeth tp	2,937		
Elizabeth bo	1,198	Elizabeth	5,991
Lincoln	1,399		
Forward	2,200		
Versailles	691		
Harrison	1,970	Fawn	1,654
Finley	1,170	Finley	1,187
Franklin	716	Franklin	1,391
Marshall	705		
Indiana	2,805	Indiana	2,505
Jefferson	2,066	Jefferson	1,901
L. St. Clair	5,228		
Mt. Wash'n	1,998		
Allentown	779	L. St. Clair	4,607
Union boro'	1,335		
McCandless	957		
Hampton	988	McCandless	1,482
McClure	3,818	McClure	1,365
McKeesport	2,533	McKeesport	2,166
Mifflin	3,060	Mifflin	4,434
Monongah'a	1,153	Monongah'a	1,135
Moon	1,290	Moon	1,148
Neville	269	Neville	236
N. Fayette	1,469	N. Fayette	1,173
Ohio	985		
Kilbuck	1,919	Ohio	1,231
Patton	1,194	Patton	950
Pine	817	Pine	1,021
Plum	1,300		
Edgewater	380	Plum	1,446
Penn	2,685	Penn	1,821
Robinson	2,274		
Stowe	736	Robinson	2,100
Ross	1,620		
Bellevue	394	Ross	1,799
Millvale	668		
Shaler	1,473		
Etna	1,447	Shaler	2,474
Sharpsburg	2,176	Sharpsburg	1,436
Snowden	1,258	Snowden	1,367
Sewick'y tp	443		
Sewick'y bor	1,472	Sewickley	1,588
Leet	629		
S. Fayette	1,927	S. Fayette	1,269
S. Pittsb'gh	3,095	S. Pittsb'gh	1,899
Tarentum	944	Tarentum	711
Temper'ville	2,069	Temper'ville	1,900
U. St. Clair	810		
Scott	1,807	U. St. Clair	1,847
N. Versailles	2,461	Versailles	3,127
S. Versailles	2,194		
West Deer	1,300	West Deer	1,865
Richland	707		
W. Elizab'th	599	W. Elizab'th	364
W. Pittsb'gh	2,995	W. Pittsb'g	1,201
Wilkins	3,455	Wilkins	2,360
Braddocks	1,290		
	289,429		178,831

THE Butler *Citizen* has our thanks for the following neat compliment:

Old Allegheny county stood true to her colors at the late election, although an organized effort was made by some soreheaded Republicans to betray her into the hands of the Democracy. The *Commercial* paper by its connection with the movement has justly lost the confidence of all the party. Here, as elsewhere, all Republicans are open in denunciation of its treason to the party. The GAZETTE on the other hand receives the praise of all for its faithful, steadfast and able defense of our party and principles. It is always reliable and always sound. A favorite among us, the GAZETTE is still rapidly increasing in the confidence of our people. Its circulation is growing fast in Butler county.

Another contemporary has this to say:

ONE of the most pleasant features of the election is the defeat of the knot of cowards in Pittsburgh who, under the simulated cry of reform, endeavored to break up the Republican party there, and either elect their ticket or the Democratic. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* was at the head of this pseudo-Reform movement, and its discomfiture is complete. On the very morning of the election the Pittsburgh *Commercial* claimed that the Congressional election lay between Frew, the Independent candidate, and Hopkins, the Democratic, and exhorted the Republicans to vote for Frew. The returns show that General Negley, the regular Republican candidate, carried the district by a majority of 1,164 over Frew and Hopkins combined. Frew only received 1,998 votes. This is a sorry showing for the "Reformers."—*Reading Times.*

THE WAR.

From the Seat of War in Europe.

BEFORE METZ, Sept. 24, 1870.

Yesterday we reached Metz, says a correspondent of the Utica N. Y. *Herald*, one of the last strongholds of France. A double railroad track extends from Pont-a-Mousson to this point. The French have not disturbed the road since their hasty retreat from Welsenburg. Every station along the route is well garrisoned, and one can hardly go one mile without finding a regiment of cavalry or infantry. The train which is loaded with officers and soldiers after moving at the rate of 20 miles per hour, stops at Ars sur Moselle. We alight and prepare for an extended walk in order to reach the German camp; but thirty paces down the track brings us within full view of the besieged city, and we are informed by a sentinel that beyond this is danger. We respectfully withdraw, and, seeking the summit of an artificial mound one hundred feet high, we stand beside a German battery, and, peering through thick bushes, contemplate more leisurely the state of affairs. On a hill to our left is a large number of cannon protected by earthworks, and in the woods which cover the summit of the eminence are soldiers, moving about as though in camp. Across a valley and directly north of this hill, is located a French fort, which takes delight in throwing shells into the woods. In front of us is a plain through which the Moselle flows. Behind a house near the banks of the river within range of the enemy's guns, is a German battery completely concealed. On our right and across the river are a number of rifle pits, extending east and west from the river up a side hill to a thick growth of timber. Every precaution is taken to conceal the number of troops. Every few days the French fire the enemy's strength. After advancing a short distance, they are invariably driven back with loss. So perfect is the communication by messengers and telegraph between the different detachments of the German army that a large body of troops can be concentrated within a short space of time. Marshal Bazaine is becoming daily more restless, and the skirmishes more numerous. The French never can be compelled to resort to these attempts to dislodge the enemy from scarcity of provisions. They are certainly accompanied by great loss. The Germans must be rather confident of holding their position, as the soldiers are constructing comfortable houses of poles, straw and sods, and numerous fires are arranged in parallel rows, thus forming not unattractive villages. Five or six soldiers dwell under one roof and cook their provisions at three fires, in centers of the streets. One lb. of bacon, one lb black (rye) bread, half a pound of rice, together with coffee, salt and pepper, are daily issued to each soldier; occasionally fresh beef takes the place of the bacon. The bread is heavy, sour and unpalatable. It is the same compound which is termed by the soldiers of Westphalia, "Homernickel," from the fact that a French officer traveling through that section, having received a piece of the black bread gave it to his horse "nickel," exclaiming at the same time, "Hon pour nickel." As long as the German soldier has a few cents from his daily wages of 30 cents, with which to purchase beer and a few extras, he does not complain. Huckaters are numerous and sell their provisions reasonably. Beer and wine are abundant, and sell for three cents per glass. The former has the preference. We purchased good sized peaches at the camp at the rate of two for one cent. Although Metz is surrounded by an army of one hundred thousand men, yet there is much less confusion than is found in towns farther from the seat of war. Every day old troops depart from here for Paris, and inexperienced troops take their places. As the different classes of cavalry—the Uhlans, Huzzars, etc. —pass, one can hardly restrain an exclamation of admiration. Their buoyant spirits, steeds and richly variegated uniforms make them the centres of attraction. The Huzzars, composed of young men, wear elaborately ornamented coats and turban caps with tassels of different colors. I heard an American remark at the railroad station that he would remark that *she* considered the Huzzars decidedly superior to the rest of the cavalry. However this may be with the ladies, it is taking young pipes and white and black streamers, have made France tremble.

Diarrhœa and dysentery depleting the German ranks. Nothing but the vigor of the soldier's constitution can prevent him from falling a prey to the army scourges. He takes the field with no blanket and is obliged to sleep on the ground in the open air. He eats and drinks whenever occasion offers. Long trains of sick move over the different routes, and the weak and the emaciated invalid who need the tenderest treatment are presented at every station with soup, coffee and tobacco. These kind offices are performed by members of the Order of St. John, which is extensive and efficient. Thousands of men and women are stored throughout France. Many of them are at the way side stations, in order to administer to the wants of the sick and wounded. The great mistake is in not sending a few of the active and skilful middle some one who shall superintend their diet. Thousands of men might thus be saved. Clothing and delicacies have been sent in very large quantities. No discrimination in made between the German and the French troops. A short time before the surrender of Toul, the English agent of the Order of St. John entered the city under a flag of truce with clothing and provisions. Germans themselves treat their wounded enemies with the utmost consideration. Since my stay in France I have not seen an outrage perpetrated by the Germans. At the large hospital at Pont-a-Mousson the sick and wounded, daily arriving, are first placed in a chapel attached to the hospital. Here, previous to their transfer to the different wards or to hospitals in Germany, their wants are attended to by every one who desires to volunteer his services. Sometimes a number of members of the Order of St. John, wearing upon their left arms the red international cross, make quick work of dressing the wounds; at other times they are neglected. This want of regularity may be unavoidable; but it would seem that, with the large number of surgeons and volunteer nurses, the medical department might bring order out of confusion. In the hospital wards, most of the dressing is done by sisters of charity. Their black dresses and white bonnets give them an appearance of neatness, and their genial faces undoubtedly add much to the comfort of the sick. They are usually strong and robust, and not at all fastidious. There are a large number of Swiss, English and American surgeons in the German service. Our own countryman, Mason Simms, has had charge of an hospital at Sedan. The Germans recognize the advance made in surgery by the Americans, and work with them in the most perfect harmony.

I was at Pont a Mousson during the passage through the city of the French prisoners who fell into the hands of the Germans at the capitulation of Toul. As many of the soldiers had been enlisted from this section, the citizens filled the street to greet their arrival. The prisoners did not appear depressed by their captivity. At times as they are marched between two lines of German soldiers they burst forth into merry songs. Many have at their side a wife and children. Now a woman rushes into the ranks and donates an article of clothing, or a basket of delicacies; then a soldier forces his way past the squad and bestows a kiss on either cheek of some male or female friend. They do not look as though they were determined to die in the last ditch. However, the Frenchmen is such a strange compound of gayety and earnestness that it is difficult to foretell his future conduct.

OLD TIMES.

Playing Poker on a Mississippi Steamboat.

You cannot see now, as we did ten years ago, the cabin tables surrounded by planters, merchants and politicians, calling themselves gentlemen, who would gamble from morning till night, and again till morning, staking, and often loosing, their entire fortunes. We do not encounter the elegant, accomplished, professional gambler, who was accomplished in every way, and not least in the use of the pistol and bowie knife. Well educated, fascinating gentlemen were they, whose hands were again and again stained with the blood of their fellow creatures. All this class of men are hardly to be found in the southwest in this goodly year of our Lord 1870. The war did splendid scavenger work in sweeping them into the other world. And the young men now coming up into life, who would have been such as they, find a better existence in working for daily bread. The gang of gamblers who are our companions on this trip belong to altogether another class than those whose places they fill. These are what the panel thief is to the bank burglar, what Burns is to Morrissey. It is amusing for your experienced traveler to watch the tricks and schemes of these miserable wretches. One of these is short, rather fat, dressed in black broadcloth, and carries under his plug hat a cunning, greasy, smooth shaven face, which has small, ferret-like eyes in it, and a red snub nose, like a carbuncle, imposed upon it. This man is called the "Judge," and is, I believe, the leader of the gang, although another fellow in common clothes, with a wolfish, cowardly countenance, gives the cue to all their doings. The third thief of the party is small in stature, with black mustache, and an assumed wooden look. If it be so, in their mate-believe games, bets wildly and largely, who most always loses, gets angry, and appeals to the lookers-on. The fourth of the squad looks like an honest tradesman, who ought to be in better business than betting.

One day these gentlemen were playing at poker which is a favorite game with their nefarious purposes. The "Carpenter"—we will give them such names as describe them best—had dealt "Wolf Mouth" and "Ferret Eyes" a hand of three kings and a seven and eight of clubs. To "Wolf Mouth" he gave three aces and a nine and ten spot. With these hands "Ferret Eyes" and "Wolf Mouth" began to bet and brag in the most excited way, talking to each other, appealing to the crowd, and getting up an enthusiasm pretty much as the clown and ringmaster do in the circus, shouting and running in order to make the audience believe that the horse which the "equine queen" is riding is going fearfully fast, when it is all a sham, gotten up for effect. Such was the excitement about our steamboat gaming table.

"I see your twenty dollars and go fifty better," shouts "Ferret Eyes."

"I see that and make it one hundred," cries "Ferret Eyes."

At this point there was a dead pause and silence, broken in an instant by "Wolf Mouth," who turned boyishingly to the by-standers with the remark:

"Gentlemen, I'm blowed if I ain't strapped."

Meanwhile moving around the the table there was a seated sandy haired man who had been playing for small stakes, but taking pipes and white and black streamers, pipes and white and black streamers, have made France tremble.

"If I had a mule, wouldn't I sling him, ears and all, atop o' that pile?"

"You bet your cent of your mules, was the answer of "Sandy-hair."

"Will you take the mule?" cries "Wolf-mouth" to "Ferret-eye."

"Yes," answers the "Carpenter," as he had a right to by the laws of the game, for two cards, in place of his seven and eight of clubs. Then obliging gentleman complied by giving him the fourth king and an ace. "Wolfmouth" and "Ferret-eye" swept the pool, and "Sandy-hair," to his dismay, had lost his mule.—GEORGE WARD NICHOLS, in *Harper's Magazine for November*

GENERALITIES.

NAVIGATION at the mouth of the Weser and the access to Bremen has become exceedingly dangerous, as a good many of the torpedoes sunk at the entrance of the harbor have been displaced during a recent storm, so that their location is now unknown to the pilots.

THE present popular amusement with San Francisco gentlemen of leisure, is pouring coal oil on rats and setting it on fire. The rats find consolation in the fact that they only suffer briefly what their tortures will endure through eternity. That's where the four-legged brutes have got the two-legged ones.

A DAUGHTER of Joseph Whicher, of Warner, New Hampshire, aged thirteen years, was thrown from a horse on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 9th, and the concussion, when striking the ground, was so severe as to burst the globe of the eye. She suffered the most intense agony several days, when Dr. Crosby, of Concord, was summoned and removed the eye. She is now doing well, and will possibly recover. It is thought to be remarkable that the globe of the eye should have burst without showing any external bruise.

THERE are two enthusiastic little girls in Merrimack, named Ella and Hattie Lawrence, aged ten and twelve years, who are doing a thriving business in snaring partridges for the Boston Market. It is said they are wide awake at an early hour in the morning, and before many city people are aware of the peep o'day, they are visiting snares they have set the day before. They frequently travel over an area of three or four miles of territory, and catch from six to eight game birds every day. After resetting their snares they spend the forenoon in gathering nuts.

ABOUT two years ago a singular railroad accident happened on the Erie Railway, near Patterson. The Cincinnati Express passed a western-bound freight train, to which was attached loaded with rails, one of which projected to far from the car, and struck a passenger car on the Express. William Smith, of Honesdale, Pa., and Mr. Buckley, of Cocheton, Sullivan county, among others, were severly injured, and the latter died shortly afterwards from the effects of the accident. Smith lay in the New York Hospital two months, unable to move, his back being broke and otherwise bruised. He has never recovered from the effects of the injury, but is able to get around now. While lying ill he sued the Erie Railway Company in a Sullivan county court for $50,000. On Wednesday of last week the court at Monticello awarded him $10,000.

HOUSE PAINTING.

The Experience of Jenkins.

There are a number of things concerning which I am possessed of profound ignorance. Among these may be numbered the fine arts. With regard to the course arts, such as house painting, I have recently learned a few lessons from experience. I consider experience a thorough teacher, but his charges for tuition are perhaps rather high.

Maria Ann said we must have the house repainted, and as what Maria Ann says must be, generally is, I at once went and made a bargain with a house painter. He said he would send his painters around. The next morning I got my breakfast and started out to earn my bread by the perspiration of my classic brow. I opened the door and found my first instalment of paint. Then I took it out and set it on the hall door mat. Maria Ann assisted me from there, and I took a flying leap over the pail to the sidewalk. The painters painted the fence and the front steps that forenoon. Every one who came to see us either painted their hands on the gate and left prints thereof on the chairs, or else painted their soles on the steps, and made tracks all over the parlor carpet. One fat lady took an on the steps to sleep in the sun, and the paint dried so fast that when she got up one side of her was bald-headed.

The next morning the men came before any one was up and began to take out all the windows. During the entire day they were working around the window casings. One of them would stand by the open kitchen window, and another by the open parlor window, and then they would talk about the Panic, about the Panic, about the price of flour, about the girls; about all the while. The retirement which is among the charms of domestic life did not characterize our house to any great event that day.

The next morning about five o'clock, I heard some one walking into our bedroom. I sprang boldly from the bed, grasped a boot in one hand and the pitcher in the other, and determined to sell my life as dear as possible unless I got a chance to run down stairs. Said I, "Who is there?" "Oh," replied the intruder, "it's me, the painter; I am taking down the blinds." I felt much relieved; but Maria rather seemed to be out of patience. She told the man what she thought about him, and made pointed comments upon his manner, his appearance and the probabilities he ever enjoyed a common school education. The painter was used to his art, and paid no attention to the prattle of Maria Ann. With the windows and blinds both out, the interior of the house was somewhat exposed, and the task of getting dressed was attended with some embarrassment, especially as the painters seemed to be at work at all the windows. While we were eating breakfast one of the painters came in with an armful of towels and remarked that he found them hanging on the clothes-line, and he supposed Maria would have no objections of his using them to wipe off the doors before he grained them. Maria stated her objections in detail, and the man withdrew.

The next morning I was up early. When the painters came I volunteered to help them. "Come right along," I shouted, "let's take off the clapboards and paint them. Let's take up the cellar and paint that inside and out. Let's paint the cistern. Let's go down the chimney and paint the bricks. Let's paint the hole the celler leaves. Let's——" They assured me that I was planning more work than was necessary, and as they did not act as though they needed my help, I went back to breakfast.

The next time the house wants painting I will move into the back yard, and send the house down to their shop where the painters can swarm around it at their pleasure.

STRASBURG.

Among the Ruins.

While the sun was still low, and the air still fresh and cool, writes a correspondent of the N. Y. *Post*, we began our circuit of the city, passing the cathedral and other objects in order to see the fortress wall and the ramparts, which later in the day would take an altogether different physiognomy. In many parts the public were not allowed, on account of unexploded shells and other dangers. From the Citadel, which is almost entirely destroyed, to the Portes des Pecheurs, the houses had been severely battered. In the ill river most of the old boats had been sunken by exploding shells. Near to what is called the Pont St. Guillaume, we entered one house where the shells had struck in some four or five places, the front walls being entirely destroyed. The scene in the dwelling-rooms baffles description. In the upper story we found a museum of stuffed birds, of all species and descriptions, which had taken the owner thirty years in collecting, now all on the floor, amid lime and mortar and broken bricks. The owner had estimated his loss at several thousand francs in birds alone. He had also had a fine collection of butterflies, but most of them had been destroyed. From the *debris* we succeeded in getting a few uninjured birds, but a subsequent look at them showed one to have lost an eye and the upper part of its bill, and the others have lost legs of part of their plumage. It was an inextricable, confused mass of birds, butterflies, and scientific books on birds, glass cases, and the walls of the house. The owner had gone to Switzerland on the 4th of September, at the instance of the Swiss delegation. The cellar of the house was still inhabited by an old couple, the woman saying, and from her haggard appearance we could well believe her, that she had not had a good night's sleep for the past six weeks!

WAR'S HARDSHIPS.

Camp Diseases.

Though there is an abundance of supplies in the Prussian armies, says the *Hearth and Home*, and the soldiers have undergone but few of the deprivations and hardships which frequently fall to the lot of warriors, disease is beginning to make havoc among them. Considerable uneasiness is felt by the Prussian authorities at the ravage of camp diseases, and one expresses the fear that more deaths will occur from this cause than from battle, if the war extends into the winter. But in nearly all conflicts, sickness and epidemics have been more fatal than missiles of destruction to human life. Were it not for this fact, war would be robbed of half its horrors. Forty-seven per cent., or nearly one-half of of our entire Revolutionary forces under Washington, were at one time unfit for duty. In 1809, six thousand men, or one-fifth of Lord Wellington's army, were sick in hospital. Two years later, nine thousand out of a total of forty-four thousand Portuguese troops, were on the sick list. Thirty thousand Prussian soldiers perished from camp disease during one single campaign; and, if we mistake not, thirty-five per cent. of the allied troops in the Crimea were prostrated by camp fevers and ailments when Florence Nightingale entered upon her mission of mercy. Our own struggle was no exception to the rule. Of the 284,423 Union soldiers who died during the conflict, 182,000 were brought to the grave by disease alone. For every one who was killed in battle or died from wounds, two perished from disease. Doubtless, had statistics been collected, the Confederate forces would have shown a still greater proportion of deaths from disease. So, too, in the war between France and Prussia, the casualties of conflict reported from time to time fall far short of representing the actual loss of life which attendes the strife.

SOCIALISTIC SYSTEM.

Land Tenure in Russia.

In an account of the land tenures in Russia, given in a work published at Leipzig by Herr Eckardt, called "Modern Russia," a peculiar socialistic system is to prevail. It is based on an ancient custom, which has been more extensively applied since the abolition of serfdom. All the village lands are periodically, every ten or twelve years, redistributed between the families of each village community, in which alone it is vested. The nobles have no right over these lands and the cultivators, having thus only a limited one, feel but little interest in the improvement of them, as the reward for their labor, which continued ownership would give, is cut off by the peculiar character of the tenure. As each village is collectively responsible for its dues, it also takes the industrious for the shortcomings of the idle, and altogether destroys the essential conditions of property. As there is thus virtually no landlord, and the tenants' interest is of so limited a nature, the degeneracy in the husbandry of the entire empire is said to be most serious. For the preservation of agriculture it is necessary some one should own the land; but the Russian peasant, having no permanent ownership, cannot be held to any duties of property, and the result is a "frightful deterioration" in the agricultural districts. The picture may be a little highly colored, but that such a system of land holding can be productive of ultimate good is not to be supposed. The land had better continue in the possession of "bloated aristocrats" than have no owner at all, as this Russian socialistic system virtually amounts to, if it be advisable to develop agriculture.

Imitation of Nature.

Thousands of diseases could be cured if doctors gave close observation to the movements and indications of nature, when wise and beneficient laws are sure to carry us safely through, unless contravessed by our own meddlesomeness or folly—Dr. H. Sterling Lemo Cure has been prepared with the full purpose in view to heal the lungs, remove obstructions, purify the blood and cure all those diseases of the lungs which ultimately lead to consumption. It cured one of the former editors of this paper of a cough in one dose! It is a wonderful medicine, and is without an equal even in the cure of consumption in its early stages. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Sterling, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

FINANCIAL.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1870.

There was an increased demand for loans to-day, and from parties who usually find sufficient accommodation without difficulty. Some of the larger banks profess to have their discount lines already extended beyond careful bounds, and are turning away all paper offered. A "constitutional grumbler" cold in our hearing, "Perhaps it is so; but I don't believe it. Let A or C offer them $10,000, and my word for it, it would be discounted within half an hour, and at simple interest. The narrow circle of friends who gather weekly or daily, as it may be, about the one table in the bank parlor believe in the old adage, "if you have friends use them," and their use of each other (and the bank's capital) it is refreshing to behold. David and Jonathan! Pooh!" We do not subscribe to any such talk. Directors serve the great public, and are content themselves to come in and take the earnings. "least wars," as Mark Twain says, "so we have always understood it."

The stock market was inactive and transactions limited. There was renewed talk about Columbia, but we could not learn of stock changing hands.

Some bank stock offering, but are too high in prices to tempt buyers.

The New York market for Government bonds and railway stocks as dull, with a downward tendency.

Gold was weak, ruling 112¾@112⅝.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

Dalls. 1881	113¾	114
5-20s 1862	113⅝	113
" 1864	111⅝	111⅝
" 1865	113⅝	113⅝
" 1865 new	110⅝	110⅝
" 1867	110⅝	110⅝
" 1868	110⅝	110⅝
10-40s	108⅜	108⅜
Currency 6's	111⅝	111⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	92¾	92¾
Do Scrip	87½	87½
Erie	23	23¼
Reading	90	90
Mich. Southern	94¼	94¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	103¾	103¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾
Chicago & N. W.	81¾	81¾
Do. Preferred	89¾	89¾
Fwestern Union	64¾	64¾
St. Paul, Common	36	36¼
Do. Preferred	81½	81½
Ohio & Mississippi	32¾	33
Wabash	53¼	53¼
Do preferred	77	74
Adams Express	67¾	67¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

U. S. 6s, 1881	113¾	4-5 Jan. & Jy. 1865
U. S. 6s, 1867	114	4-5 Jan. & Jy. 1867
U. S. 5-20 1868	113	4-5 Jan. & Jy. 1868
U. S. 5-20 1865	113¾	U. P. R. R.
U. S. 5-20 1867	113¾	C. P. R. R.
U. S. 10-40	108	Cv. Pacific

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York, October 21, 1870.

There were rumors afloat to-day on the street that Secretary Boutwell had opened negotiations with some German bankers for the purpose of putting the Funding Bill into practicable operation at the earliest possible moment, and that he was endeavoring to get up a grand combination to take new 5 per cent. bonds, and call in 1868 five-twenties. Particulars of the negotiations, if really any are going on, have not yet been made public. Wall street is quite devoid of special features.

The money market was easy at 3@6. Sterling unsettled at 8½@9. Gold was firmer all day, the market opened at 112⅝, fell to 112⅜, and closed at 113. Borrowing rates 2-32 to flat; carrying rates 3 per cent. Clearances $97,000,000.

Governments quiet and steady: Coupons: 1881, 113⅝@114⅛; 5-20s, '62, 113⅝@114⅛; do. 64, 113⅝@113⅞; do. '65, 113⅝@113⅞; do. new, 110⅛@110⅜; do. '67, 110⅛@110⅜; do. '68, 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 108¾@108⅝; Currency 6's, 111⅛@111⅜.

State securities dull; Missouris 99; old Tennessees 78½; new do 64¾; new Virginias 61¾; old do, 62½; new North Carolinas 27; old do, 27.

Stocks quiet but strong, closing at about the best prices of the day.

Pac. Thirty Prior. Bonds, 85¾; Cumberland, 36¾; Preferred, 45; Union Telegraph Co., 43½; Quicksilver, 8; Mariposa, 2½; do. preferred, 11½; Adams Express, 67⅝; Wells Fargo, 74; American, 56; Merchants', 29; Central Ohio, 85; Pacific Mail, 46; New York Central, 92¾; do. Script, 87½; Erie, 23¾; do. preferred, 46; Hartford, 96; Harlem, 140; Reading, 90; Michigan Central, 120; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 103½; N. W., 81¾; do. pref'd, 89¾; Rock Island, 111¾; Cleveland & Toledo, 116; North Illinois, 104; Fort Wayne, 94; St. Paul, 36¼; preferred 81½; Wabash 53¼; preferred 78; Terre Haute 36; preferred 58½; Chicago & Alton, 119; preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 33; C. C. & I., 95; Baltimore & Ohio 88; Lake Shore 90½; Indiana Central 19; Illinois Central 116; St. Joseph, 10; Fort Wayne, 93.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, October 21, 1870.

Business generally although it cannot be termed active, seems to be improving again, the demand for most of the leading commodities being on the increase, and hopes are now entertained that trade in all its various branches will improve, and that the slight improvement that we have already noticed, is only a precursor of what is to come. It is true, there is an almost total absence of anything like speculation, the demand for everything being entirely legitimate, confined to supplying immediate wants, besides, speculators have fared so badly, here and elsewhere, within the past few years, that not withstanding money matters are easy, they are disposed to try it over, and not only this but some of them are in peculiar condition financially that they could not even if they were so inclined. Pittsburgh, has always been noted for her solidity in business, and while she does not make as much fuss as Chicago and many other cities, and is characterized by some as being old fogyish, yet we doubt if there is another city in the country that can boast of as much solid wealth, nor where business is of such a strictly legitimate character. While in regard to manufacturing she is justly regarded as the Birmingham of America, yet her produce and grocery trade is large and increasing, taking in, as it does, a large scope of territory, and when the Connellsville Railroad is completed, placing us in direct communication with Baltimore, we may expect a very material improvement in the grain business. Furthermore, the completion of the Connellsville Railroad, by giving us another outlet to the sea-board, will no doubt cause a reduction in freights by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and this is something that has long been earnestly desired, as the high freights tended very much to retard and restrict our trade with the cities in the east.

APPLES—There is a steady demand, and notwithstanding the arrivals continue large, prices are fully sustained; we now quote at $1 50@1 75 per bbl. for fair to good, and $2 50@3 00 for choice.

ASHES—Pearls in demand at $7 00@7 25 per 100 lbs.

BEANS—Quoted at $1 60@1 65 per bushel, for fair to good, and $1 70@1 80 for choice.

BUTTER—Quoted at 22@25 cts.

CANDLES—Country sells at 14@15 cts. Factory, 14½.

CHEESE—Quoted at 12@14½ for Factory. 14½@15 for Goshen. Sweitzer, 18@19.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $9@9 25 per ton by the car load, delivered.

CIDER—Is unchanged, $6@6 50 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is weak with a drooping tendency, though unchanged. Standard brands at 22½@23, and straw color about a cent less.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3 25, and Calcined Plaster at $4 per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is being sold in small lots, from store, at 90@1 per bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Quiet; small sales of peaches (prime halves) at 9@10 cts. Sliced apples, 9@10 cts.

EGGS—Under the influence of an improved demand the market is firmer, and we now advance our quotations to 26@27.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $6@6 50 for fair to good, and $6 75 for choice brands. Rye flour $5 50.

GRAIN—There is some little inquiry for wheat by millers and with continued light receipts the market is a shade firmer, though there is no advance in prices; we continue to quote at $1 15@1 20 for fair to prime red, and $1 30@1 38 for white. Oats quiet and unchanged—receipts fair, and supply just about equal to the demand; we continue to quote at 53@54 bonded and 47@48 sonville. There is no improvement in the demand for Corn, nor is it likely that there will be so long as the general opinion is that prices will go lower; we quote old on wharf and track, at 78@80, and new at 60. There is yet too much difference between old and new, and as there is no prospect of an advance in the latter, the inference is that there will be a still further decline in the former. Rye is quiet and nominal at 85. Barley in good demand, and seems to be getting worse and worse; we are cognizant of one dealer who tried hard to sell to-day and was unable to get a bid. We continue to quote nominally at 90@ $1 for spring, and $1@1 10 for fall. Sale 1,000 bushels good spring on private terms, to arrive.

GROCERIES—The reduction in the duty on Sugars, Coffees and Teas, on January 1st., is beginning to have some effect already, and the policy from this time forward will be to carry just as little stock as possible. Sugars are easier, and we are cognizant of offers today from the east to sell at a reduction. Syrups weak, and the common and medium grades are lower. Coffee is steady though dealers generally are anxious to realize. Several lots of new crop New Orleans Molasses have reached New Orleans, and the latest reported sales were $1 07½.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 22. Prime, 21½; Good, 21. Fair, 20; Ordinary, 19½@19. Java, 26. Laguayra, 22. Roasted Coffee, loose 23, in papers, 24.

SUGARS—New Orleans, 11¼@12¾; Porto Rico, 10½@12; Cuba, 10½@11¾. Box Sugars, 10@12; Demerara, 12¾@13¾. Refined—Standard Hards, 14¾; A, 13¾; B, 13¼; Ex C, 13¼; C Y, 12¾.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elderes, 60@80; Loveringes, 65@70; other brands, 45@75.

RICE—Carolina, 9@9¾; Patna, 8¾@9; Rangoon, 8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 85@90; Porto Rico, 60@70; Demerara, 75.

HAY—Is rather firmer in consequence of diminished receipts though unchanged; sales from country wagons at $12@20 perton, as to quality.

MIXED—Sales at 25@35 cts.

HUSKS—Sales at 30@35 cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2 25 per bbl and eastern at $1 75.

LARD OIL—Is higher, in sympathy with the advance in lard; Extra No. 1, $1 10@1 20; and No. 2, 85.

MILLED—Scarce but unchanged. Sales of middlings at $1 05@1 80, as to quality.

ONIONS—Are quoted all the way from $4 50 @5 50 per bbl, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—The stock in this market is light, and the same is true of Cincinnati and Chicago, though demand, as always to be the case at this season of the year, is limited. Plain Shoulders, 14¾@14¾; sugar cured do, 15¾@16; plain sugar cured hams, 20@24; sugar cured bacon, 21. Lard, in tes, 16¾@17; in kegs 18. Mess Pork, $27@27 50.

POTATOES—Sales of Buckeys at 70 cts per bushel. Prime to choice Peachblows, 75@80. Sweets in good supply and unchanged at $3@ 3 50, per bbl.

POULTRY—Sales of live (spring) chickens, at 50@55 per pair; and Turkeys (live) at $1 00@ 1 50 each.

LARD—Quoted at 16¾.

TALLOW—Rendered 8@9.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $6 50.

SALT—Is quoted at $1 60@1 65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—There is no movement in Timothy or Clover Seeds, and no established quotations. Flaxseed, of which there is little or none offering, is unchanged at $2 15.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, October 21, 1870.

Notwithstanding the petroleum trade is quiet, and what has heretofore been regarded as the active part of the season is drawing close to an end, there is, nevertheless, a good deal of anxiety manifested in regard to the course of the market within the next sixty days, and operators generally are exercising more than usual caution. Spot crude is scarce and there is considerable inquiry for October delivery, as there is said to be a pretty heavy short interest for this month—a good many seller ootions out to be settled with oil or differences, and it will most likely be the letter, as, unless there is a bulk rise, there will not be sufficient oil to satisfy these maturing contracts. In addition to what is coming in by rail, we understand that some seventy thousand barrels of tank oil have been sold within the past ten days, bought mainly by refiners for legitimate use, and there is yet some of this tank oil on the market unsold; but after counting all this, and what is yet to come by rail, the supply is likely to fall short, considerably, and, as already intimated, unless there is a bulk rise, it is more than likely that there will be a good many settlements made at the close of the month by the payment of differences, and in many instances these differences will be more desirable than the actual oil. A bulk rise is very much needed just now, as the Allegheny Valley Railroad cannot begin to supply the demand; the average receipts by this road do not exceed 3,000 bbls per day, whereas nearly double this amount is being consumed, and this being the case the stock is rapidly being reduced, and at this rate will soon be almost exhausted.

REFINED.

October weak and lower, having declined to 24@24½ bid and asked. November and December together offered at 23½; buyer 45 years nominal at 23½@23¾. Sales 500 each January to March at 23¾.

CRUDE.

Sales 1,000 seller October 9¾; spot quoted at 9¾@10, and October at 9¾@9¾. There was a rumored sale of 1,000 bbls for November at 8¾ —considered a ¼ above the market. Seller all year nominal at 9¼@9¾.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Citizens Oil Works 222, account Fisher Bro; Keystone O W 720, account same; Hutchinson O W 286, account Lockhart, F & Co; A B Mills O W 80, account W Bartle; Vista Oil Works 154, account T Hackett; Pennock & Beeson 76, account Thos Chess.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R. Lockhart, F. & Co., 472 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro., 200 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

National Refining and Storing Co., 320 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phil'a.

Standard Oil Co., 467 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Fulton, Marvin & Co. 100 bbls. ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Lyons & Co. 310 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro & Co., Phila.

Wormser, Myers & Co. 250 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

J. A. Nichols, 250 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, Stochdale & Co., 251 bbls. ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Hutchinson, K. & Co., 250 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Bruns & Wagner, 208 bbls refined to Warden, Kline & Co., Phila.

D. Ely & Co., 100 bbls crude to W. G. Laird & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....3,462 bbls

PITTSBURGH HOG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, October 21, 1870.

There was but comparatively little stir in metal this week, the sales having been unusually light, while so far as relates to prices, there have been no changes of importance The receipts continue light, and with an ever age demand there is no accumulation of stock.

There is nothing especially new or important to be said in regard to bar iron or nails; we can report a continued steady demand, and mill owners still insist that margins are no very fine that they are not making much money.

BITUMINOUS COAL SHIPPED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORS.

6⅝ tons Close Gray	$20.00	cash
600 " Medium Gray	20.00	4 mos
600 " Neutral Gray	20.00	4 mos
ANTHRACITE.		
120 tons No. 1 Foundry	$26.00	4 mos
60 " No. 1 Extra Foundry	31.00	4 mos
60 " No. 1 do do	28.00	4 mos
60 " No. 1 Assorted do	24.00	4 mos
60 " No. 2 do	23.00	4 mos
60 " No. 2 do	24.00	4 mos
60 " No. 3 Neutral Forge	27.00	4 mos
60 " No. 1 Foundry	28.50	4 mos
60 " No. 1 do	28.50	4 mos
60 " Hi No. 1	27.00	cash
60 " No. 2 Foundry	27.00	60 ds
60 " A No. 1	27.00	60 ds
60 " No. 1	26.25	4 mos
60 " No. 1	24.50	4 mos
60 " No. 3	22.00	cash
60 " No. 3	23.00	4 mos
60 " No. 3	20.00	4 mos

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Cotton active and advancing, with sales of 7,645 bales uplands at 30½c. Flour quiet and unchanged, with sales of 9,000 bbls. Wheat is in fair demand and advanced 1c; sales of 9,000 bush No. 2 spring at $1 29@1 30. No. 2 spring, old, $1 14@ new, $1 23@1 44, winter red and amber western $1 32@1 44. Rye quiet and unchanged, with sales of 48,000 bush mixed at 82½@83½c. Oats dull but unchanged, with sales of 27,000 bush western at 51½c, Ohio 50@53½c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar steady and in moderate demand with sales of 500 bbls Cuba at 9¾@10¾c. Porto Rico 10½@11c. Molasses dull but unchanged. Porto Rico 60@70c. Rice dull and unsettled at 9¾@ 10c. Petroleum dull but unchanged; crude 10½c, refined 26c. Turpentine easy at 40c. Rosins steady. Cheese firm and in fair demand. Pork dull and droopish; mess $26.50@ prime unchanged at $22.50. Lard more active but easier, at 16c. Beef unchanged. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders 14¼c; clear 16c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whiskey dull but unchanged, with sales of 220 bbls at 94c.

Later.—Flour steady. Wheat steady with a moderate export demand; new spring $1 35 @1 36; winter and amber $1 42@1 44. Rye dull and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; mixed 71½@72c. Eggs active and advanced to 32c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Beef quiet and steady. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Lard steady at 16¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour dull. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn scarce and firm and advanced; old more offering; new 45@50c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley do; Groceries unchanged. Eggs scarce and firm at 23c. Butter steady at 30@38c. Seeds unchanged. Pork in light demand and firm at $23.00. Lard 19c. Bacon scarce and firm and higher; shoulders 14¾c; sides 18¾@19¾c; green meats dull and drooping. Weather warmer: sales at 8¾, 11¾@13c; closing irregular. Hogs quiet and unchanged at $7.75@8.00; closing rather weak owing to warmer weather. Whisky: an advance asked but none established asking 87@88c. Gold 112¾.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 21.—Flour: extra spring quiet at $4 90@5 75. Wheat dull and declined ¼@1c. $1 03¾ cash and $1 04¾ seller November for No 2 spring; this afternoon dull; $1 04@1 04¾ cash. Corn dull and unsettled: 54@54¾c for No 2 mixed; 55¾ afternoon and 54¾@54¾c seller October. Oats dull and ¼c higher; No 2 34¼@34¾c. Rye: No 2 steady, 80@80¾c. Barley dull and declined ¼@1c; sales 84@ 85c for No 2. Highwines firm; wood 86@87c. Mess pork firm at $27. Bacon: higher grades have advanced; shoulders 15c; do. sides 18¾c; do. clear rib 18¾c. Lard firm; sales at 16¾c demand. Whiskey scarce and firm, sellers are asking 90@91c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 21.—Flour dull and drooping; sales extra family at $5.75@7.25. Wheat dull but unchanged; sales Indiana red at $1.37@1.40; amber red, $1.42@1.45. Rye steady at 93c. Corn firm; mixed 75@76c. Oats dull but unchanged. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; crude 15¾@15¾c; refined nominal. Provisions dull; mess pork $30.50@26.75. Whiskey 95c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 21.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady; No 1 white Wabash $1.50. No 2 $1.51, No 2 Amber of Michigan $1.14. No 1 red Wabash 1.17½, No 2 $1.14¾. No 3 $1.11, rejected red $1.05, rejected spring 75c. Corn dull and no sales; No 2 62c, now mixed 55c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No 1 41¾c. Clover seed steady: $8.50.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 21.—Cotton active at 16c; two weeks' receipts 8,737 bales; week's exports 6,220 bales. Receipts 1,440 bales; exports 1,162 bales. Flour firm at $4.75. Corn new 67c; old 72c. Oats 49@50c. Hay $24.00. Bran, 22c. Lard 17@18¾c. Pork $26.00. Bacon shoulders 14¾c; sides 19¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 21.—Flour firm. Wheat steady and in fair demand; No 1 red winter $1.18. No 2 white $1.30. Corn better; No 1 white 60c. Oats steady; No 1 do. Crude petroleum quiet and weak; $@$4.10; refined dull, but unchanged, 21½@21¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 21.—Flour unchanged; wheat dull; $1.08 for No. 1; $1.03½ for No. 2; coarse grain nominal; grain freights weak, 8@13c to Buffalo and Oswego; receipts 3,000 bush, flour 7,000 bbls.; wheat shipments 2,000 bushs.; flour 17,000.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, October 21.—300 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 200 do do, owner; 3 cars mdse, Seward & E 15 pails tobacco, W M Lloyd; 140 bbls apples, 4 do cider, S Devol; 1 bbl whiskey, Jas McKay; 26 boxes cheese, Voigt, Maood & Co; 120 do do, N J Braden; 25 do do, J Wilson & Son; 25 do do do, E H Byers & Co; 40 do do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 100 do do, owner; 50 do do, Reymer Bro; 1 bx butter, 45 bbls cider, 20 bbls apples, H Rea Jr; 25 sks oats, A Austin; 50 bbls apples, W Armstrong; 4 bbls dry apples, 2 kgs a butter, Bruggerman & Co; 16 kgs lard, S S Marvin; 1 bbl apples, J Blanchard; 40 sks potatoes, 180 bbls apples, J A Graff; 10 sks h nuts, Meanor & H; 1 bbl onions, 10 pkgs w nuts, Woodworth & D; 15 rolls leather, J Hammett & Son; 130 bbls apples, J B Canfield; 6 bbls onions, Dilworth, H & Co; 13 bxs cheese, H Riddle; 16 bags buckwheat flour, J A Renshaw; 17 do do, J Portefield; 16 do do, J Portefield; 16 do do, G W McClure; 6 sks bags, A W Holthouse; 1 car oats, Watson & Hetherington Co; 182 bbls apples, W J Steel Bro; 148 bbls cider, Houck, J & Co; 43 do do, Voigt, M & Co; 60 bxs soap, 25 do candles, owner; 20 bales hops, G Seidle; 8 do do, J White Jr; 12 pkgs lard, E H Myers & Co; 79 sks rags, S Bradly & Son; 1 car malt, J Musser; 100 bbls flour owner; 1 car millfeed, Shomaker & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, October 21.—8 hhds tobacco, W & D Rinehart; 1 do do, R & W Jenkenson; 10 bbl oil, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 7 tes basw; Dalzel & T; 100 bbl flour, D Wallace; 2 cars oil bbls, Lockhart & Co; 38 bush corn and 45 do barley, McHenry & Hood; 5 bbls eggs and 9 pkgs butter, W H Graff & Co; 21 bush oats, Rinehart & S; 20 bags meal, F G Craighead; 10 bush potatoes, Rainbow & Ackery; 3 cars oil bbls, A Hartz; 160 bbls shipstuff, 160 bbls flour, Kirkpatrick & Lyons; 2 cars wheat, J W Borngarden; 2 cars stoves, W Hastings; 77 bags barley and 170 oats, C Crocker; 1 car barley and 50 bbls cranberries, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 1 car cotton; A Hempen; 3 tes basw, Voigt; 12 bbls whiskey, 1 do meal, Reed & Owens; 3 lots do beef; F Sellers; 6 pkgs tobacco, M Keegle; 1 bbls tobacco, F Mosley; 1 car barley, Bruggerman & Co; 2 cars, barley, Gilmore & Co; 27 bush wheat and 5 do corn, S Hood; 126 bush oats, 71 do barley, and 31 do wheat, McHenry & Co; 30 bxs candles, Jas Conner; 100 bbls oil, R Owens; 192¼ bbls flour, G Mark.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, October 21.—5 cars blooms, Ninick & Co.; 300 bbls apples, Campbell & B; 1 car lumber, Boyd & Welsh; 1 do shingles, J. B. Hall; 1 do do, Neel & Wampler; 2 do lumber, Cromlow & Co; 1 do lime, J. B. Chamberlin; 1 do shingles, Mellon Bros.; 4 bbls tallow, W. Fiscess & Son; 25 bbls flour, R. H. Conway; 1 car wheat, W. Welsh & Co.; 1 car apples, Voigt, M. & Co.; 1 do do, G. W. Canfield; 3 pkgs cigars, Pretzfeld Bros.; 10 bbls apples, McCracken, G. & Co.; 11 pkgs cider, S. Schaffner & Co.; 42 chairs, Espy & Son; 118 do, Dauber & Son; 46 do, Milliken & Co.; 130 half bbls fish, Wm. Hodges & Co.; 230 sks oats, 52 do barley, 250 do corn, Mellone & Anjire; 130 half bbls fish, Jas. Coanor; 157 sks corn, W. H. Graff & Co.; 40 do oats, Head & M.; 120 oil bbls, C. A. Wormeastle; 65 do do, B. D. Moore; 2 bbls onions, Lemon & Weise; do do, O'Donovan; 18 bbls bone coal, Seward & Emerson; 18 bbls onions, F. Owens; 3 bbls whiskey, R. & O. Carson; 2 tubs cheese, J. Bridinger.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 21.—1,836 oil bbls, Raiva & Robertson; 1 car lumber, J. McBriar; 1 do do, Douglas & Hays; 1 do metal, D Quint; 1 bbl eggs, J Kohen; 330 sks oats, M Steel & Son; 5 cks cider, C Suntag; 4 bxs ink, W M McClinton; 3 cars ore, Graff, B & Co; 5 do do, Lewis, Bailey & D; 2 pkgs butter, R & A Carson; 1 car lime, Johnston & Co; 1 car flaxseed, M B Snyder; 20 bales hops, P Gerst; 10 do do, Ehler & M; 1,000 pigs lead, Beymer, B & Co; 4 cars barley, Gilmore, S & Co; 1 do do, M Weil & Co; 91 bbls cider, J Schaffer; 61 sks rags, J B Jones; 1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; 1 car flaxseed, Ewer, Hamilton & Co; 1 car cotton, A M Harper.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, October 21. —20 sks oats, 13 do wheat, 3 do rye, Scott & G; 9 bxs butter, Voigt, M & Co; 5 rolls leather, Stanig; 12 sks scraps, W Fiscess & Son; 3 cars barley, Bruggerman, M & Co; 6 pkgs butter, 2 do eggs, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car potatoes, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 1 do stone P Brough.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, October 21.—45 kgs wheat, 10 do oats, W Welsh & Co; 1 bbl eggs, J Smith; 30 bbls apples, Reed & Crockett; 1 do do, Wilson & Co; 27 sks oats, W H Nantaker & Son; 6 pkgs butter, 3 do eggs, 5 do onions, Arrison & Co; 225 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 6 sks flaxseed, 7 pkgs butter, 2 do eggs, F Illig; 3 bbls flour, J Reppart; 20 bbls flour, Brady & Co.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed yet except in one case; to cure the very worst cases of Piles, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is entirely safe, for it is mild, and is not recommended to any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price $1. For sale by drug gists generally.

au21:6m

T. T. T.

Trego's Teaberry Toothwash.

Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.

Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It preserves and whitens the Teeth!

It removes and prevents the Tartar!

It purifies and sweetens the Breath!

It preserves and invigorates the Gums!

Try it! Try it! Try it!

Prepared only by Dr. TREGO, Philadelphia.

For sale by all Druggists. jy28:tf

RIVER NEWS.

The river has risen over a foot within the past twenty-four hours, and last evening the pier marks, indicated 3 feet 7 inches and still rising. Weather clear and cool and all that could be desired for out-door business.

No arrivals or departures excepting the Monongahela river packets.

It is not likely, judging from the quanity of rain that fell here, that the present rise will amount to much

The Glendale, for St. Louis, and Messenger for New Orleans, will be ready to depart on the first water.

Capt. Thomas W. Rea has closed a contract here for a new Red River boat.

—A large sand-bar is forming in the river opposite the ferry landing at Sioux City. It extends some distance up and down the river, and nearly to the Nebraska shore. The ferry boat is obliged to steam up opposite the Government warehouse to cross into the channel on the other side.

—A passenger on the Legal Tender, named David Smith, jumped overboard and was drowned at President's Island on Monday. He got on the boat at Robinsonville Landing, and was, it is believed, *en route* to St. Louis. No cause can be assigned for the act.

—Among the boats laid up at St. Louis owing to dull times, are the Thompson Dean, Belle St. Louis, Emilie La Barge, Cornelia, Kate Kinney, Marble City, Adam Jacobs, Silver Lake, Silver Bow, Glasgow, Nick Longworth, Great Republic, and City of Keithsburg.

—Captain Thomas B. Johnson, formerly of the Welcome, Florida and other steamers, is back on the river, having taken command yesterday of the Arkansas packet Sallie. He has been keeping hotel in Illinois.

—Walter M. Phillips has sued the Commercial Insurance Company, of Chicago, for one thousand dollars, the amount of insurance on three coal barges, which were lost at Riddle's Landing, on the Mississippi river, in August, 1869.

—The Fort Smith *Herald* of the 15th says: "The river is on the rampage, and is now rising rapidly, and from appearances we will have a big river—let her come."

—The Thompson Dean's job of repainting has been completed, and she is greatly improved. The mammoth will take a load for New Orleans when better rates prevail.

—Steamers refuse to pay wharfage at Memphis until the wharf is put in better condition. The Mayor has authorized the Wharfmaster to proceed against them according to law.

—It is reported that the river man of the St. Louis *Republican* has fallen heir to a half million dollars. We have no doubt that it will soon be "condensed" to a very small amount.

—The Deer Lodge is on the way to St Louis for repairs. She is to have an entire new hull and many other needful repairs.

—The Lorena left Cairo for New Orleans on Wednesday, fully laden, and the Mollie Brown departed the same day for St. Louis.

—Twelve steamers were at the Memphis landing Monday. The receipts of cotton were 1,289 bales, and 6,000 sacks cotton seed

—A man named S. Andrews was found dead in a state-room of the Belle St Louis Sunday evening. He came on the boat at Memphis.

—The Des Arc is experimenting with a crew of Swedes. A gentleman at Memphis is ready to furnish crews to steamers, "Pig tails" are at a discount.

—The Kalet will be launched at New Albany on or about the 5th of November.

—The Silver Lake No 4, Captain John Todd, was to have left St. Louis for the Ohio river on Thursday.

—Will S. Hays furnished the Leslie Taylor with a fine piano.

—Mr. C. H. Arthur has been elected Wharfmaster at Nashville.

RIVER PACKETS.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CAIRO AND ST LOUIS.—The fine passenger steamer GLENDALE, ... Capt. J. M. HARE. JAS. MELLON, Clerk, will leave as above. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to oc6 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

FOR MEMPHIS and NEW ORLEANS.—The staunch and fast steamer MESSENGER, ... Capt. ROBERT GREENLEE. Will leave for the above and intermediate ports direct, on first rise of water. For freight or passage apply on board or to GEO. H. CHRISTY & CO., FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents. se7

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

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W. W. McClelland & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Lubricating, Lard, Linseed, Carbon, AND HEAD-LIGHT OILS.

OFFICE: ROOM 5, GAZETTE BUILDING, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ All orders promptly filled, and Oils delivered free of charge in quantities to suit purchasers in the city. au25:1yd

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ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY.

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Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

ECLIPSE RAILROAD AXLE OIL.

Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, MACHINE SHOP, SAW MILL AND PLANING MILL OILS.

Adapted for high speed.

SPERM OILS, WOOL, HEAD-LIGHT OIL, OILS, FARMERS' STOCK OILS, BENZOLINE, PURE and FIREBRING KEROSENE OIL, GARDNER OIL, PARAFFINE, ARSON'S FLUID OIL, to preserve Bright Wool and Machinery from rust.

These products are manufactured on the Lockhart patent by Samuel Lockhart himself. The Lard, Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, pure, uniform, and mostly have colorless. They will not chill, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are recommended to Railroad companies as the most economical lubricants. Parties can be supplied at present low rates at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Rochester, Pa. se28:6m

STONE WATER PIPES

Chimney Tops,

HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.

A large and full assortment always on hand.

HENRY H. COLLINS, 139 SECOND AVENUE

RUBBER TUBING.

All sizes of India Rubber Tubing, constantly on hand, at

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Agents for this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO CURE ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. Even the most severe cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, seminal weakness, confusion, seminal emissions, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with Syphilis, Gonorrhœa and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing, and experience, the best of teach

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

The regular monthly meeting of Councils will be held on Monday afternoon at the usual hour.

George Siemel who was stabbed in Bechtold's beer saloon, Allegheny, a few days ago, is recovering, and is now considered out of danger.

Everything in opera glasses, statuettes, rings, jewelry of all kinds, optical goods and everything you can ask for in that line, 56 Fifth avenue is the place.

The Allegheny Police should be largely increased. Since the consolidation of Woods' Run with the city the ballwicks have been extended and the present force is altogether insufficient.

A Wife Beater.—Mrs. Barbara Deffer made information before Justice Heisel yesterday, charging her husband, Joseph Deffer, with assault and battery. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

John O'Brien fearing that Michael Sullivan will attempt to carry his threat into execution and "put a head on him," yesterday appeared before Alderman O'Donnell for protection. Alderman issued a warrant for Michael's arrest.

Thirty Days.—James Brenken was arrested Thursday night for interfering with an officer, and endeavoring to rescue a prisoner. Yesterday morning he was fined $5 and costs, and in default of payment committed to the Work House for thirty days.

A Steel Case.—Jacob Ulrich, a hardware dealer in Birmingham, is of opinion that George Johnson is a hard case. Jacob made information before Justice Kretzer yesterday charging Johnson with obtaining $74 worth of hardware by false representations. A warrant was issued for the arrest of George.

Mr. John Krause No. 66 Ninth street, invites attention, especially from country merchants to his stock of goods consisting of toys, cloth and cloth caps, all kinds, together with a complete assortment of pipes, pouches, meerschaums, smoking caps, &c. He feels confident none in the city can offer better inducements.

The Peoples County Agricultural and Mechanical Association's second exhibition of this society takes place at Brownsville on the 25th of this month, and will continue four days. The regular rates of passage and freight of persons to exhibitors and freight good on all roads. For particulars call on J. T. F. Wright, Agricultural editor, 120 Liberty street.

"Literature of the Bible."—A rare literary treat will be offered lecture-goers next Thursday evening by the lecture of the Hon. T. B. Searight, on "Literature of the Bible," which will be delivered in the South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny. Last winter in this city a large audience spent an hour listening to this lecture on it, and we feel certain there are none who would not be glad to hear it again.

George Pelt.—Timothy Madden, a young man, while at work on the roof of a mill in Birmingham, Thursday afternoon, missed his footing and fell to the yard, a distance of about 40 feet. He was picked up insensible. Dr. Donnelly was summoned and attended his injuries. It was found that he had sustained a compound fracture of the left leg and was injured internally. He resided on Wylie street, the city. Last evening he was considered out of danger.

Those Arms.—Our German population is in a state of excitement—though no overt act has been committed—in regard to the "arms" for the old German militia which have recently been shipped from the arsenal—Constitution, it is said, for service who have not the time to attend to the matter personally, and there is a great hue and cry against the "arms" as the ancient war-horse did against the sounding "Ross d'arterie." At all events the matter will be brought to a head at the meeting of the Real Estate Register, to be held at Liberty hall, Allegheny, on next Monday evening, when the question will be fully discussed, and among the various other matters of office, I hear that the "arms" question will be one of the principal features of the occasion. I suppose the unknown Dutch will be there in force, and the discussion of the question will be conducted in the German language, and as a Pittsburgher, I suppose I will be unknown among so many Dutchmen. I propose to go, however, and if I can get the floor, will endeavor to show that the "arms" are not worth the powder and shot it would take to blow them to the moon, and that the money could be better spent in buying a good square meal for every man, woman and child in the city. I am sure that if I can get a hearing for a few minutes, I can convince the meeting that the "arms" are not worth the paper they are written on, and that the sooner they are sold for old iron the better it will be for the city. I hope to see a full attendance of the Register, and that the question will be fully discussed.

Shooting Affray.

A shooting affray occurred in East Birmingham Thursday night in which James Welch was slightly wounded in the leg. It appears that Mrs. Welch, wife of the wounded man, was passing along Sixteenth street in front of a saloon kept by John Fox, who had been drinking during the day and was at the time under the influence of liquor, and when she passed by he struck her with a club. Mr. Welch, hearing a noise and seeing his wife struggling to get loose from Fox went to her assistance. Fox then drew a pistol and fired two shots, one of which struck Mr. Welch in the leg, inflicting a painful wound. The second shot missed Mrs. Welch's head, but did no further injury. Mrs. W. made information before Justice Kretzer charging Fox with felonious assault and battery. Fox was arrested and held for a hearing.

Council Organization.

The new and beautifully located borough of St. Clair, adjoining the boroughs of Birmingham and East Birmingham is now among the powers that be. The citizens of this new borough feel that their resources are great and that to a very short time they will not only equal with that land the sister boroughs in every way.

The Council, consisting of Messrs. J. T. Galvin, John Kelly, Michael Kelly, Patrick Kelly, Daniel Hallinan and Francis Hagel met on Wednesday evening at the house of Mr. N. Hagel, who served in a variety of ways, of which the finale was the treating of the whole crowd to the finest beer in the house. Mr. H. Chalk, the efficient Treasurer of the Second Ward Building Association, and resident of St. Clair, on the line of Mount street, was elected Solicitor and Mr. Peter Deering, High Constable.

Mr. Deering is a gentleman of ability and energy and the citizens interested may expect a wise and salutary administration.

Common Council Meeting.

The Finance Committee of City Councils held a meeting at the Controller's office yesterday evening. Present—Messrs. Tomlinson, Cornett, Hissem, Edwards, Gross, Lang and Wagner, McEwen and Phillips, Chairman.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Edwards' petition was introduced to small town lots in the Eleventh ward, purchased at public sale.

A petition from the board of managers of the House of Refuge, asking that the pay of the matron of said inst. was read and the prayer of the petitioners granted.

A petition from the Board of Health asking for an additional appropriation of $2,000 was read and the Controller instructed to prepare a resolution to Councils asking for the passage of said amount from the 1st to the 3d.

A number of bills were passed upon and ordered to be paid.

A letter from the City Treasurer relative to the abbreviation of the taxes for 1870 was read and referred to the Committee on the Controller's office.

On motion the Committee adjourned.

Mission Bureau.—Allow me through the columns of your widely-circulated journal to call the attention of your readers to a Mission Bureau, the object of which is to do good. I came here a stranger, and I do not know a single person in the city, and I do not suppose that I am the only one who is thus situated. I feel that there is a great work to be done in this city, and I am willing to do my part in it, as the ancient war-horse did at the sounding "Ross d'arterie." At all events, I am willing to work in the Mission Bureau, and I hope that all who feel disposed to do so will call at the Bureau, which is in the Seventh Ward Building Association Hall, on Federal street, Allegheny. Last winter in this city a large audience spent an hour listening to this lecture on it, and we feel certain there are none who would not be glad to hear it again.

Supreme Court—Fall Sworn.

FRIDAY, October 21.—Court met at the usual hour. Present Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Agnew, Reed, Sharswood, and Williams. The following cases were heard.

McClure's Administrator's vs. Mansell. Erie County, argued by Woodruff for plaintiff in error, and by Marshall & Walker contra.

On motion of Hon. David Derrickson, Gordon, of Greene county, was sworn and admitted to practice in this court.

Lamb et al. vs. Irwin, Forest county, continued.

Declarate appeal, Erie county, argued by Curtis for appellant and by Walker, contra.

Evans' appeal, Erie county, argued by Walker for plaintiff in error, and by McCreary, contra.

Supreme Court—Judge Sharswood.

FRIDAY, Oct. 21.—The case of Dinsmore vs Barker, Jr., & Co., previously reported, was resumed and the argument concluded. Judge Sharswood will charge the jury on the convening of Court Saturday morning.

The next case taken up was that of Henry Kahler et al. vs. Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, and that he recover damages. The defendants, it was alleged, so arranged the water connections of spouts as to send the water on the property of the plaintiffs. Verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $25.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowell.

FRIDAY, Oct. 21.—In the case of Ecker vs. Williams and O'Donnell, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $99 98.

The jury in the case of Kirk vs. Wilson & Co., reported yesterday, returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $66 77.

The first case taken up was that of the Duck Creek Valley Oil Co. vs. Joseph M. Knapp; action to recover on a contract. The defendants it is alleged subscribed for stock in the plaintiffs company, to the amount of $500, in part. The defendants allege that the subscription was made by them in consequence of certain statements made by the agent of the company which proved to be false. This is a test case we are informed, and there are a number of others pending, which will follow. If this is decided in favor of defendants if the plaintiff's push them. The case was on trial when Court adjourned.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

FRIDAY, October 21.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Benker, against whom there were two indictments for felonious assault and battery, Benker, the shoemaker and one of the prosecutors, the jury found that the defendant was not guilty of the felonious assault by but guilty of a misdemeanor of unlawfully cutting and wounding the prosecutors. Sentence deferred.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Christ Geidle, indicted for malicious mischief, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of malicious mischief to the oil regions. James Hunter, pay the costs.

The next case called was that of the Commonwealth vs. James Crilly and Henry Ward, indicted for forgery. The accused some two months since went into the First National Bank of Allegheny and presented to the paying teller a check purporting to have been drawn by Robert Coward. It appears that some two weeks prior to that time a check had been presented by the same parties and cashed, and was by subsequent examination found to be a forgery. The accused were arrested and committed to jail for the time being. Before he was arraigned, however, he opened correspondence with Mr. Hazlett, chief detective of the Treasury Department, to whom he promised to divulge matters of inestimable value to the department, and to reveal the names and haunts of one of the most notorious counterfeiters in the country. Col. Wood detailed one of his men to come to this city and interview Hale, and the interview resulted in Hale being released or rather turned over to the charge of the secret service men. He was taken back to New York and kept in the pay of the Government for several months, and during all the time was engaged in passing counterfeit money, as was subsequently ascertained. He failed to make the revelations he promised, and it was then resolved to bring him back for sentence. He was so deceived from New York city into New Jersey by one of the secret service men, and then arrested on a bench warrant brought to this city. On arriving here Judge M'Candless permitted him to withdraw the plea of guilty and entered a plea of not guilty to the indictment upon which he was tried yesterday, and a verdict of guilty rendered. It only remains for the court to pass sentence upon him, when accord will have been rid of one of the worst and most dangerous men of the present day.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

It is Felt at Titusville and Shamburg—Curious Effect on an Oil Well.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday says: About 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday the shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt in this city.

The *Herald* building, the Citizens Bank, Stewart and Chase block, and McFarland, Smith & Co.'s block were perceptibly shaken. In the latter building the employes on the second floor were considerably alarmed, and rushed down stairs; the chandeliers rattled, and there was a very palpable vibration for several seconds. Dr. Hammond, dentist, in the opposite block, states that he was reclining in his chair when the shock occurred, which was so severe as to cause an oscillation and swung open his office doors. The Dr. has resided in California, and only recognized the earthquake as an old friend in a new place. Mr. Anderson of the Citizens Bank was writing at a table at the time, and observed that all the tables were shaken for several seconds. our reporter, who was promptly interviewed, stated the shock to the ground swell of another Democratic victory, which seemed superfluous and unworthy of special attention; so he refused to take notice.

Notwithstanding all these evidences of a subterranean commotion, we should have discredited the report were it not for the telegram received from New York, Montreal, Cleveland and other places to the same effect. Titusville, as the principal city of the oil region, was naturally "within the belt," a fact we are pleased to note, and of which this distinguished visitation is a first-class guarantee. What may be the effect upon the petroleum report for October is yet to be ascertained. The general line of the convulsion seems to run north from the McCray farm, it would not be surprising if the great petroleum caverns of that locality were to be emptied into the Mediterranean tankage of Church Run. Taking that view of the phenomenon, it will be to most operators a blessing in disguise," and however shocking to people of weak nerves, it possibilities, cannot be too often repeated in the neighborhood of abandoned wells.

Mr. Hamilton of the same journal writing from Shamburg, says:

A little before noon to-day a light shock of earthquake was distinctly felt by the citizens of this locality, and many supposed that another nitro-glycerine explosion had taken place. At several of the wells peculiar phenomena were observed. In one case, upon the Clark farm, a well that produces fifteen barrels of oil, suddenly commenced to flow at the rate of about thirty barrels per day, then dropped off, and for an hour scarcely yielded any oil. Some demoralization occurred among tool owners lest the bottom had fallen out of the territory, and the production ceased; but the crevice-searcher proves that it is still there.

Amusements.

THE OPERA.—The Academy of Music was again crowded last evening with a fashionable and appreciative audience to witness the fifth performance of the English Opera Combination, under the management of Mr. Hess. Meyerbeer's favorite opera, "The Huguenots," was produced in an excellent manner, and judging by the attention and applause, to the satisfaction of all. The cast included Mrs. Richings Bernard, Miss Hersee, Mrs. Bowler, Mr. Castle, Mr. Seguin and Mr. Campbell, all favorites with the opera-goers, and they were well supported by other members of the company. The only drawback to this, as to other performances, is the want of all proper scenery at the Academy, but notwithstanding the rendition was good and reflected credit upon the performers. Mrs. Bernard was frequently warmly applauded, and Miss Hersee when we believe now appeared to very much advantage. She promises to be a great favorite. Of Mr. Castle and Mr. Drayton it is hardly necessary to speak; they are always good, and will never fail to please. Mr. Lawrence's singing and acting were both good and indeed all may be well spoken of. There will be but two more performances by the company. This afternoon and this evening, and we advise all who have not yet had the pleasure of attending to go by all means. At the matinee "Rose of Castile," and in the evening the "Postillion of Lonjumeau" will be performed.

OPERA HOUSE.—To-day was a large and appreciative audience at the Opera House last night, to see Miss Western in "Speak the truth." To say that the piece was well rendered would only be saying what every one who saw Miss Western play it knows already, and to those who have not seen her we recommend to go to the matinee this afternoon. This Western closes her engagement this evening.

ACADEMY.—The "Sappho" Operetta Company have been engaged for a limited season at the Academy of Music, commencing Monday evening. The troupe has created a great furore in the East, and will doubtless have a successful engagement. We take the following extract referring to "Sappho," the Star of the Company from *Leisure Hours*:

She is unquestionably the most remarkable child we have ever seen, a perfect little gem. No one should fail to see her, and to let their children see her, as her very appearance awakens the liveliest emotions of the heart and softens the hardest natures

The American Broiler.

This is a very simple and cheap contrivance, which, having tested it in our own family, we can, as of our own knowledge, certify to be all that is claimed for it. A mess of steak, or chop, or cutlet, or chicken or game can, with the utmost celerity, be broiled in such wise that none of the rich native juices are lost. The broil comes to the table rich and savory enough to tempt the appetite of epicureans. The broiler sits on top of the stove or range, requires no poke or charcoal, no pounding of steak, for by its action tough meat is made tender, does away with all odor of smoke or grease, and is equally adapted to the use of gas. The cheap utensil will make the experimenter its fast friend, and we advise all housekeepers, not yet supplied, to obtain one without delay. They are sold, wholesale and retail by Fleming, Agnew & Co., 84 and 86 Third avenue, who are the agents for this city of the *American Broiler Manufacturing Company*, to whose advertisement in another column we bespeak particular reference.

Why Is It?

Why is it that the Singer Sewing Machine so largely overspills all the other companies in the United States and elsewhere? Because the public judgment which has been thoroughly tested, has decided in the points of difference in favor of the *New Family* Sewing Machine, made by this firm. Owing to the great popularity of this new machine, forty thousand more were sold in 1870 than during the preceding year. These are facts which should add the confidence of those who have not yet purchased. Sold at the agency of Messrs. Shaw & Morton, No. 20 Sixth street, and examine the machines. No canvassers are employed.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

FRIDAY, October 21.—The case of the United States vs. John McDonald, previously reported, was resumed, and when the testimony was concluded, Robert Woods, Esq., addressed the jury on the part of the defendant. He held that there had been no act of criminality proven.

District Attorney Swope followed for the Government, and held that the case had been clearly made out. The Court charged the jury, but no verdict had been agreed upon when Court adjourned.

The next case taken up was that of the United States vs. Thomas P. Hale, indicted for having in his possession, with intent to utter and sell, counterfeit fractional currency. Mr. Swope stated in opening the case that the bill had been found in 1867, but was not necessary to explain why it had not been tried. The Government could prove that the defendant, John P. Hale, passed through this district with $2,550 in counterfeit U. S. fractional currency in his possession; that he came from New York through this city to Meadville; that he was arrested in Meadville; had $2,500 counterfeit fractional currency, which he intended and attempted to sell. If he was correctly informed, this man Hale was one of the most notorious villians in the country.

The following testimony was then taken:

Thomas Conway sworn—I live in Erie, Pa. have seen the prisoner before; saw him first at Cleveland; heard he had been arrested; he was then in custody of Mr. Hazlett and Mr. Baker; he had come through on the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, and that he had been at Corry and Meadville; I was nothing to him about counterfeiting; I was not then an officer; he said he had been captured by Gallaher and Whitney at Bateman Station, and that he had $2,500 in his possession.

L. B. Whitney sworn—Saw defendant in Meadville, in 1865 or 1866 at Spencer's store, November, 1865 or 1866 at Spencer's store, November, 1865 or 1866 at Spencer's store, November,